

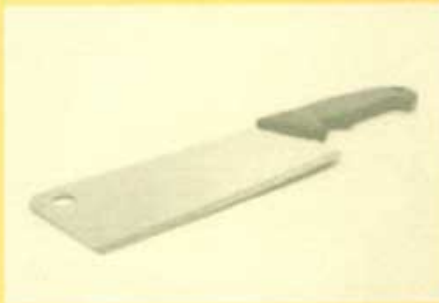
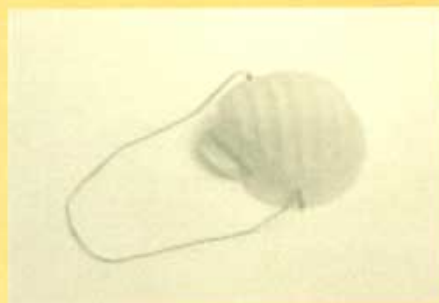
MONTANA

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002



RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
WORKFORCE SERVICES DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY



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Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002

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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible

INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 300) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 301) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record-keeping requirements. Instead, a sample of these employers are selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2002 sample surveyed 3,565 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 20 years.

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Summary for 2002

In 2002, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 16,800 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 6.8 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the number of injuries and illnesses and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division.

Table 1. Frequency and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana, 2002

	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry	16,800	6.8
Goods Producing Industries		
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	300	11.3
--Mining	300	6.8
--Construction	1,800	10.3
--Manufacturing	2,100	9.9
Service Producing Industries		
--Transportation and Public Utilities	1,200	6.5
--Wholesale Trade	1,200	7.8
--Retail Trade	4,400	7.2
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	500	2.8
--Services	4,900	5.6

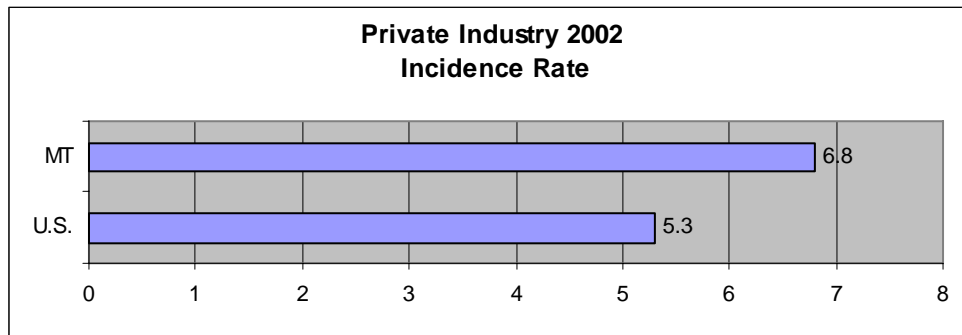
Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

OSHS industries stated above are Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) based and therefore not directly comparable to ES 202 employment data which is NAICS based.

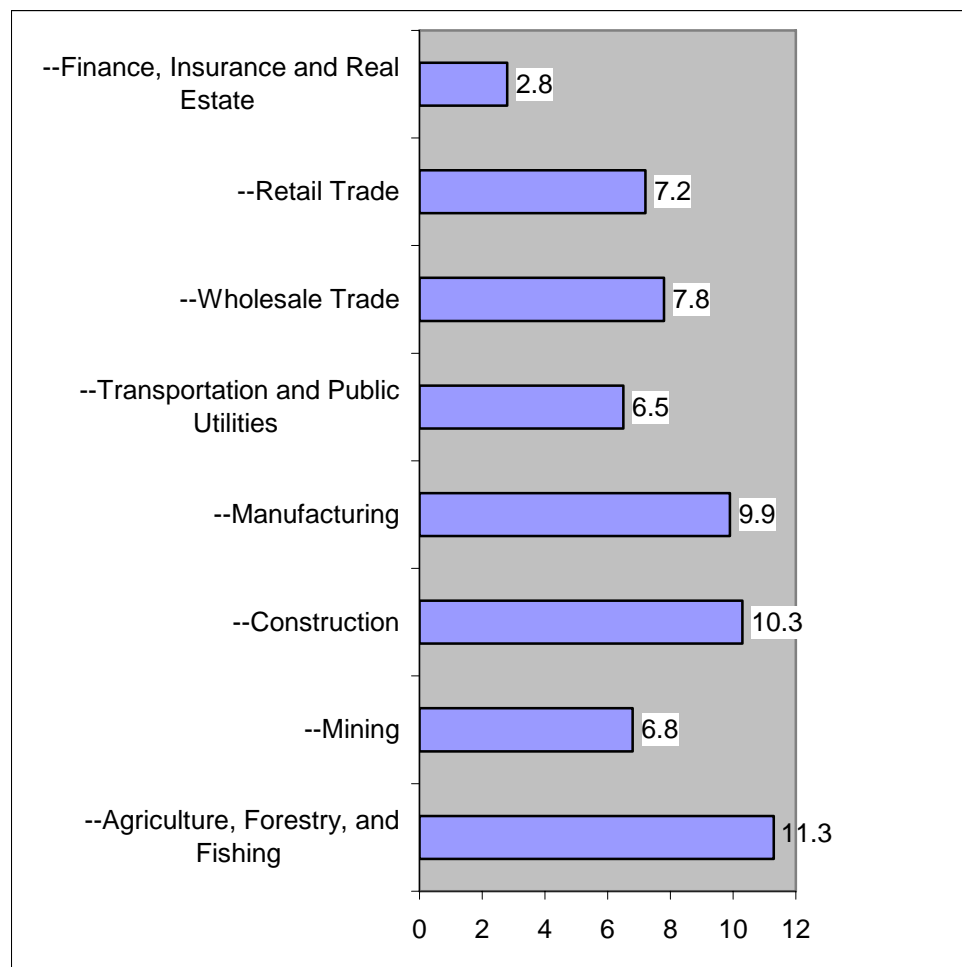
In general, industries involved in producing goods (agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing) have incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses which are higher than those engaged in providing services (transportation; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services).

Montana's 2002 overall occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 6.8, a decrease from last year's rate of 8.3. Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national overall incidence rate for 2002 was 5.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

Comparison of incidence rates of nonfatal injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. United States, 2002



Comparison of overall incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses by major industry, Montana 2002



Due to the revision in OSHA's record keeping regulations effective in 2002,
no year-to-year comparisons to prior year's data are possible.

Lost Workday Cases

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of severity of the injury or illness. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 5,613 of the 16,800 cases (33.4 percent) involved at least one day away from work.

Table 2 shows the number of injuries and illnesses rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division for the year 2002, and the corresponding incidence

The most common type of injury in Montana, was a sprain or strain. More than half of the injuries reported (52.3 percent) involved sprains or strains. The next most common type of injuries were fractures. Fractures occurred in 7.5 percent of the reported injuries. The third most common type of injuries were cuts and lacerations. These were involved in 6.9 percent of these cases.

Frequency and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with at least one day away from work in private industry in Montana, 2002.

	Number of lost days Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate(Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry	5,613	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	100	2.9
Mining	200	4.0
Construction	700	3.9
Manufacturing	700	3.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	600	3.0
Wholesale Trade	300	2.1
Retail Trade	1,600	2.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	100	0.6
Services	1,400	1.6

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Occupations

The most hazardous occupations were nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, truck drivers, nonconstruction laborers, cashiers and carpenters.

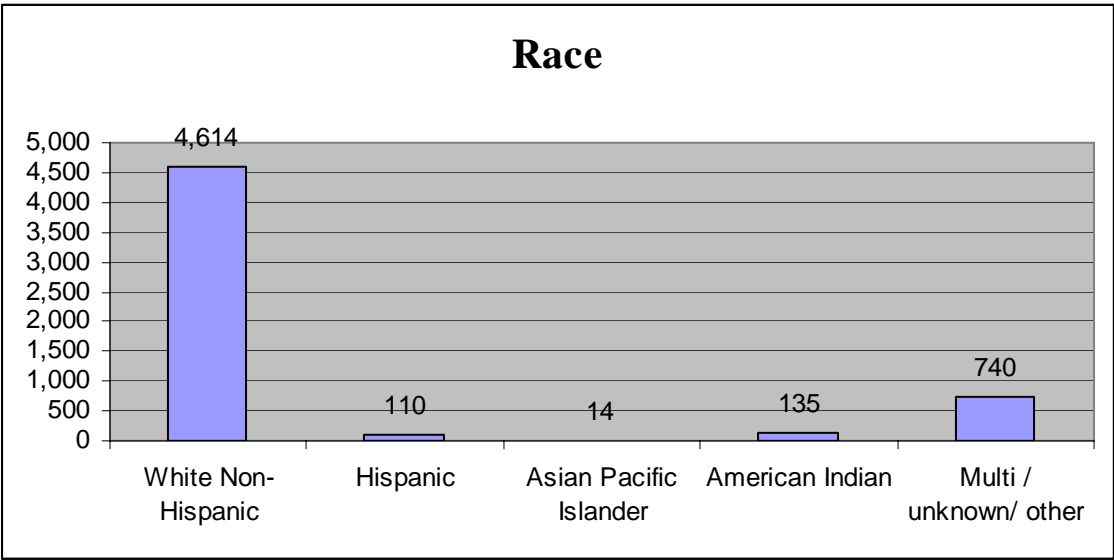
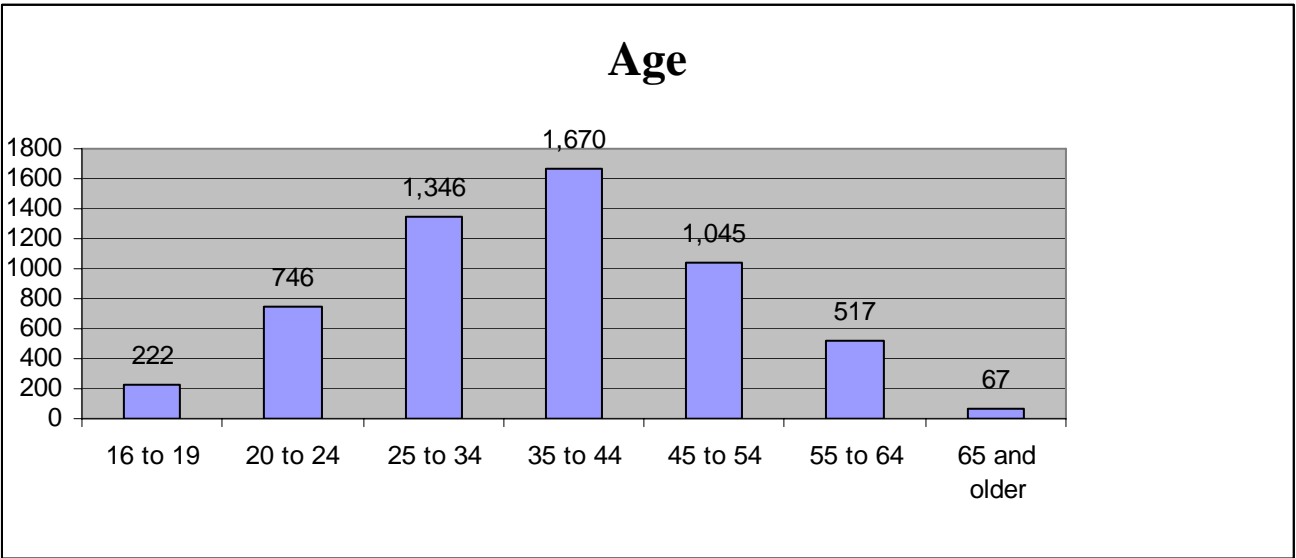
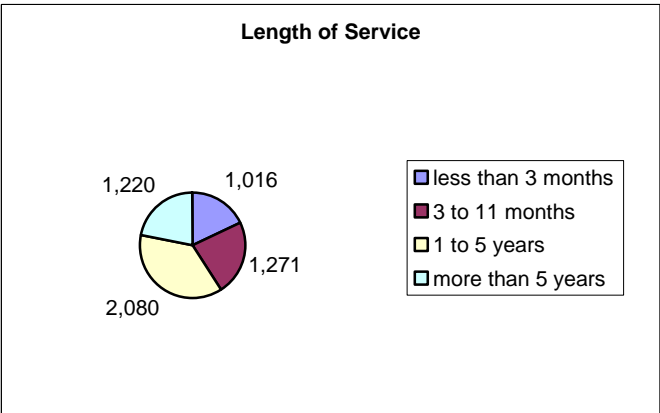
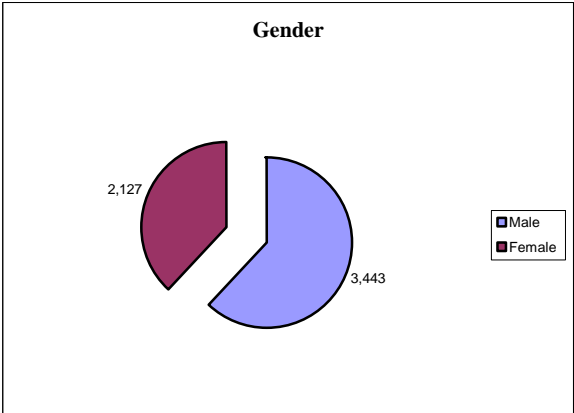
Table 3 shows that aides, orderlies and attendants accounted for 7.7 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Truck drivers were responsible for 6.7 percent, nonconstruction laborers for 6.3 percent, while cashiers accounted for 3.8 percent of these injuries. Carpenters accounted for 3.5 percent, construction laborers 3.4 percent, cooks accounted for another 3.2 percent; kitchen workers and food preparation 2.7 percent.

Of these occupation groups, the one having the highest median number of days away from work was truck drivers. The median number of days away from work for an occupational injury for truck drivers was 29 days.

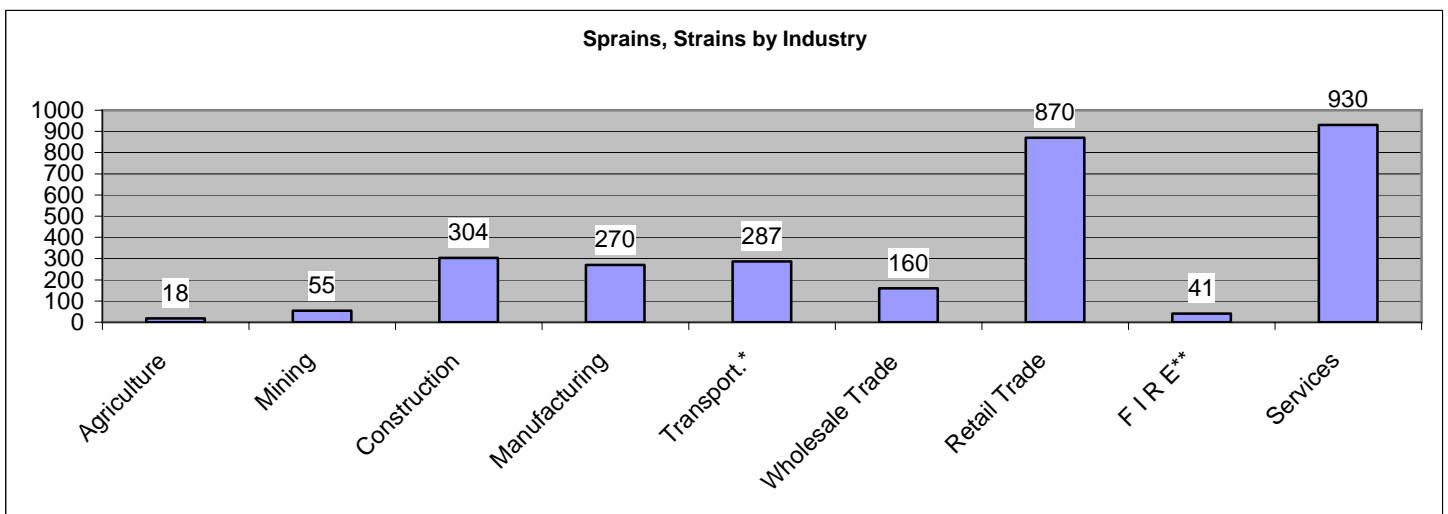
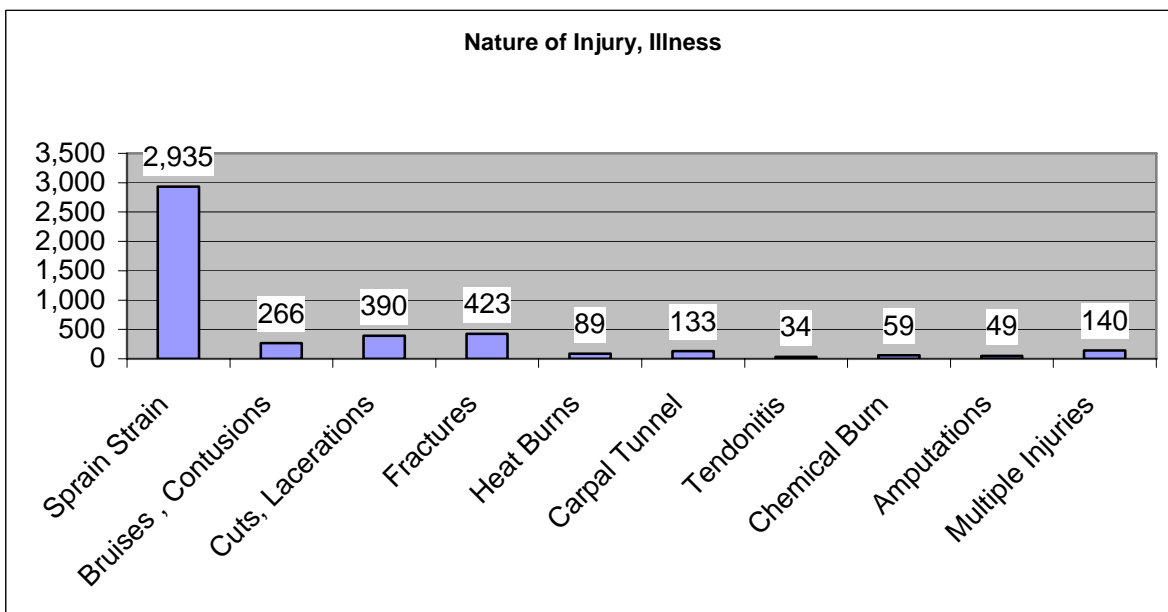
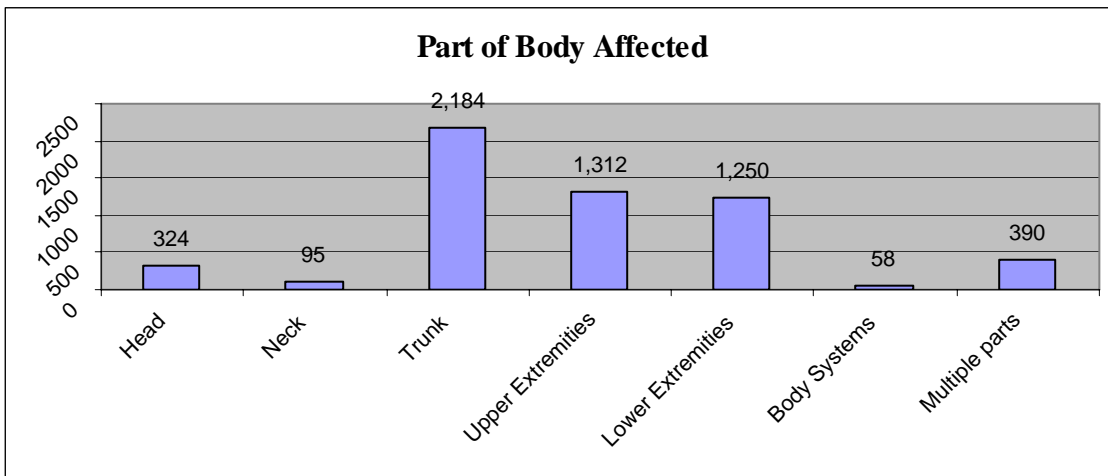
Occupations with the highest frequency of injuries and illnesses involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 2002.

	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Proportions of the Total Injuries & Illnesses Reported (%)	Median Number of Days Away from Work
Total	5,613	100.0%	5
Nursing Aids & Orderlies	433	7.7%	5
Truck Drivers	377	6.7%	29
Nonconstruction Laborers	351	6.3%	10
Cashiers	211	3.8%	10
Carpenters	196	3.5%	5
Construction Laborers	192	3.4%	4
Cooks	179	3.2%	1
Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation	151	2.7%	4

Worker Characteristics



Case Characteristics



Transport.* Transportation Industry FIRE** Finance, Insurance, real estate Industry

About 93.5 percent of the estimated 16,00 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in Montana in 2002 involved injuries. There were 15,900 injuries compared to 900 illnesses. Little variation was observed across the different industry sectors.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses and percent injuries in Montana, 2002.

	Number Of Injuries & Illnesses	Number of Injuries	Number of Illnesses	Percent Injuries
Private Industry	16,800	15,900	900	94.6%
Goods Producing Industries				
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	300	300	* *	100%
--Mining	300	300	* *	100%
--Construction	1,800	1,800	* *	100%
--Manufacturing	2,100	1,900	200	95.2%
Service Producing Industries				
--Transportation and Public Utilities	1,200	1,200	* *	100%
--Wholesale Trade	1,200	1,200	* *	100%
--Retail Trade	4,400	4,300	100	97.7%
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	500	400	100	80.0%
--Services	4,900	4,600	300	93.9%

* * FEWER THAN 50 CASES

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

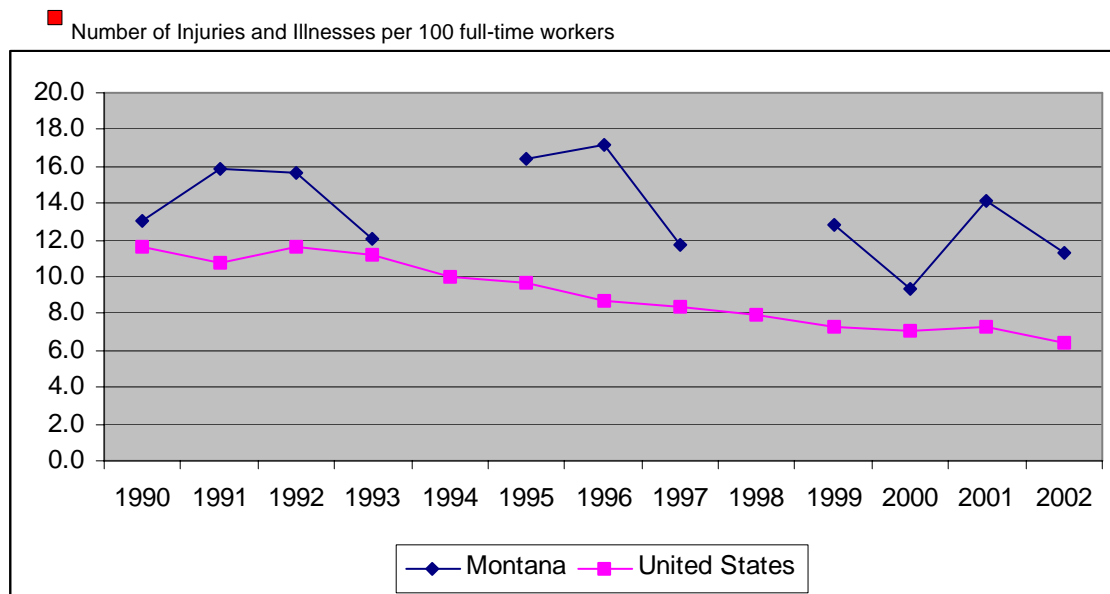
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Farms and ranches with fewer than 11 employees are exempt from reporting injuries and illnesses occurring in their work areas according to OSHA regulations. Since these smaller operations constitute a majority of this industry in Montana, the estimated incidence rates for this industrial sector are severely underreported.

Because of the small number of workers employed in the larger agricultural operations, it has been difficult to consistently estimate the number of occupational injuries and illnesses which occurred. In the year 2000, there were approximately 300 cases with an incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. In 2001, there were about 400 cases for an incidence rate of 14.1, and in 2002 with 300 cases, the incidence rate was 11.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate shows agriculture to be one of the three most hazardous industries for workers in Montana.

Over the years, Montana has consistently reported higher incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in the agriculture sector than the national average. For example, in 2002, the national incidence rate was 6.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, agriculture, forestry & fishing industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1990–2002



*The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1994 and 1998, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Mining

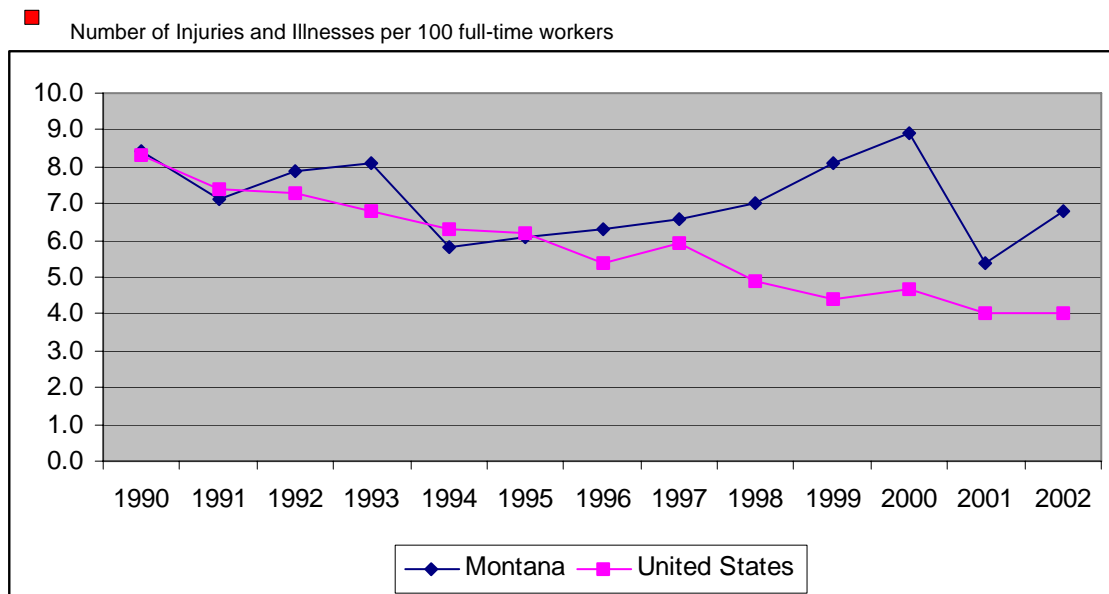
In recent years, mining has become a relatively small sector in Montana. In 2002, it was estimated that there were 300 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among these workers.

The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in the mining sector in Montana increased in 2002, to 6.8, up from 5.4 in 2001.

In recent years, the trend of Montana's incidence rates of injuries and illnesses in the mining sector has been the opposite of the national trend. In the year 2002, Montana's rate increased while the national rate stayed the same. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for mining stayed the same at 4.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time worker's in 2002.

Oil and gas field services had the highest incidence rate within the mining sector. The incidence rate for oil and gas field services was 10.9 cases per 100 workers. In contrast, the incidence rate for metal mining was 7.8, nonmetallic minerals mining, 3.9, and coal mining was 4.1.

**Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses,
mining industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002**



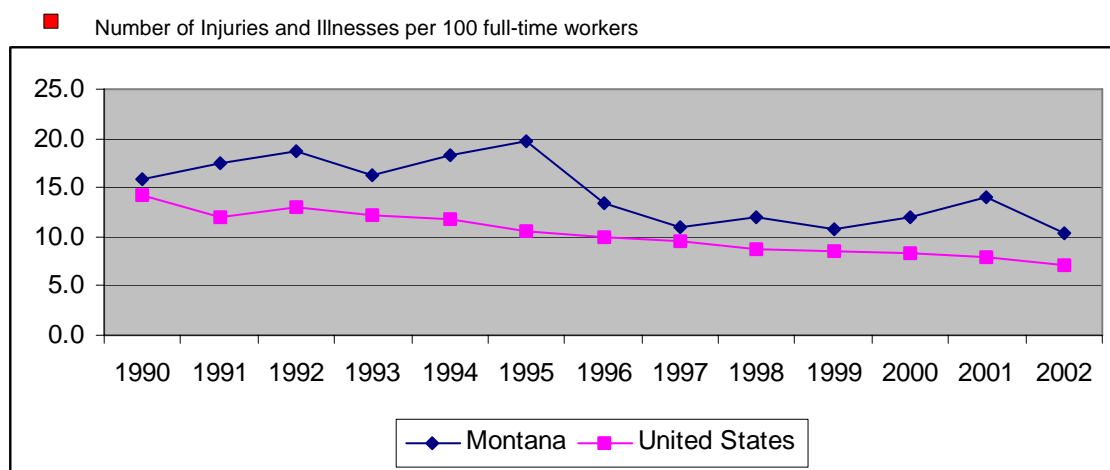
Construction

Construction is one of the three industry sectors in Montana with the highest incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. In 2002, it was 10.3, a decrease from 14.0 in 2001, 12.0 in 2000 and a rate of 10.8 in 1999.

Compared to national statistics, these rates are high. Montana consistently has a higher number of injuries and illnesses than national statistics. The national incidence rate for the construction sector in 2002, for example, was 7.1 illnesses and injuries per 100 full-time workers.

In Montana, general building contractors had 11.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Special trade contractors followed with an incidence rate of 10.6.

Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, construction industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002.

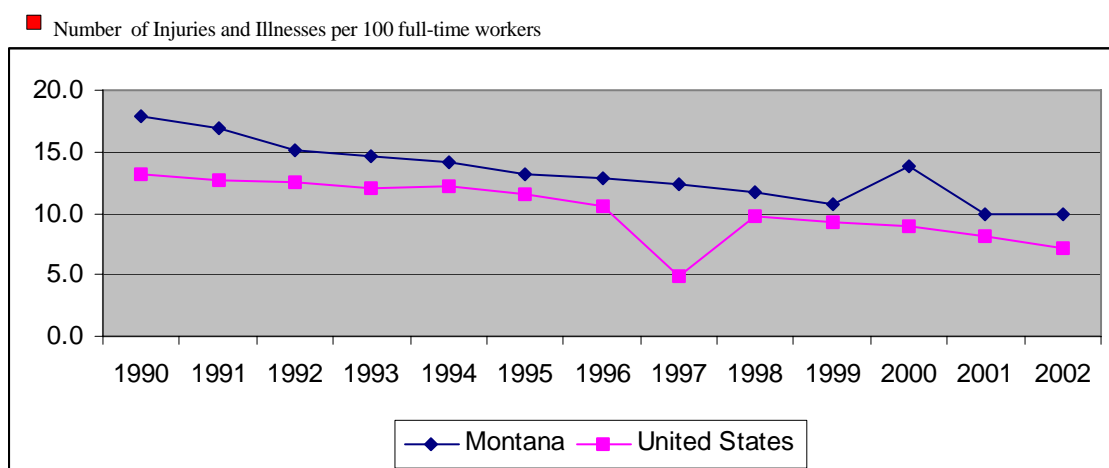


Manufacturing

Over the past 10 years, the manufacturing sector in both the nation and Montana has reported significantly lower incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. In the year 2002, Montana's rate was unchanged at 9.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, while the national rate decreased to 7.2. Although manufacturing is one of the three major industry sectors with the highest incidence rates, recent improvement has been commendable. In 2002, the Montana incidence rate was 9.9, the same as in 2001; a considerable decrease from the 2000 rate of 13.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Like the other high-incidence sectors, most of these cases were classified as occupational injuries instead of illnesses.

Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, manufacturing industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002

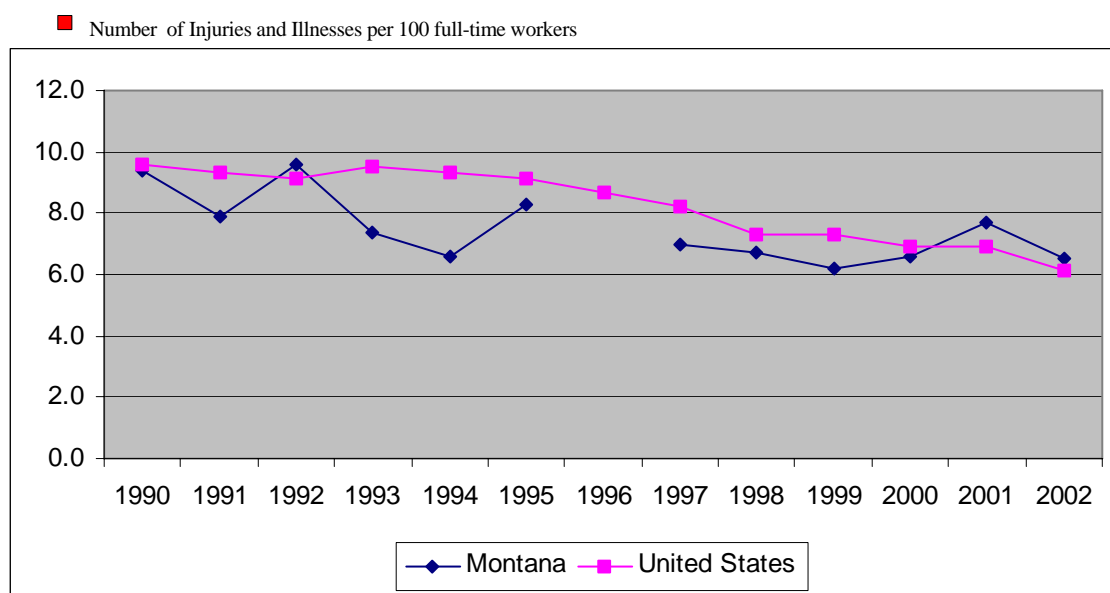


Within manufacturing, establishments in miscellaneous manufacturing industries had the highest rate with 14.9 per 100 workers. Manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products had the highest rates of occupational injuries and illnesses, 12.9 per 100 workers. This was followed by the lumber and wood products with 10.7. The median number of workdays lost from an injury in the manufacturing sector was five days, with stone, clay and glass products having a median of 14 lost workdays.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

The injury and illness incidence rates for the transportation and public utilities sector for 2002 in Montana was 6.5 cases per 100 workers. This is lower than the rate observed in 2001, which was 7.7. Nationally, the injury and illness rate for this sector in 2002, was 6.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, which was lower than the Montana rate.

Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, transportation, communications & utility industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002.

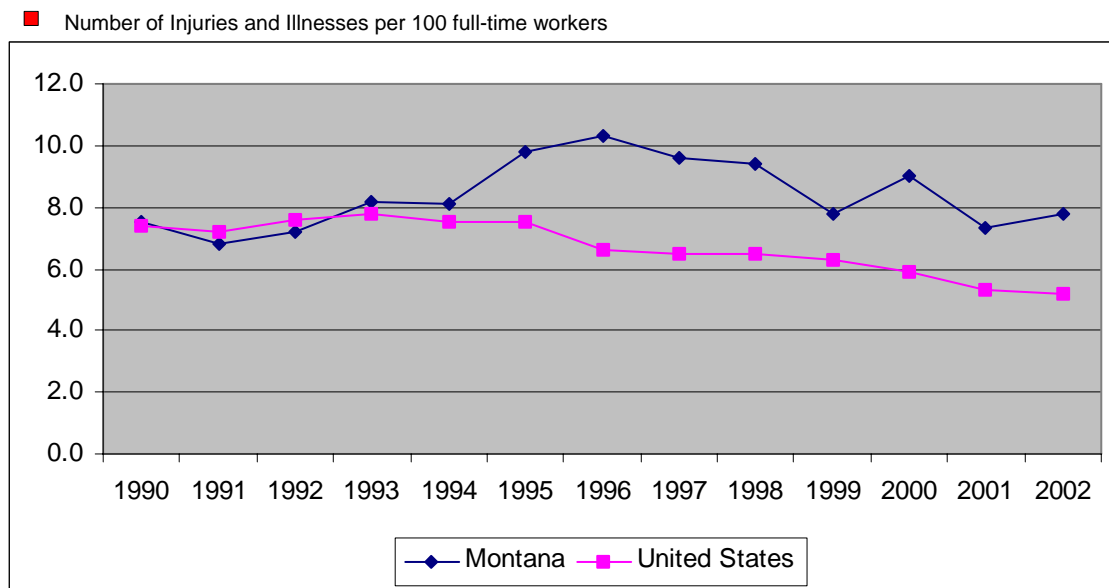


The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1996, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade had an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 7.8 cases per 100 workers in 2002, up from the rate of 7.3 cases per 100 workers in 2001. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry is lower than Montana's rate. In 2001, it was 5.3 and in 2002, it was 5.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, wholesale trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002.

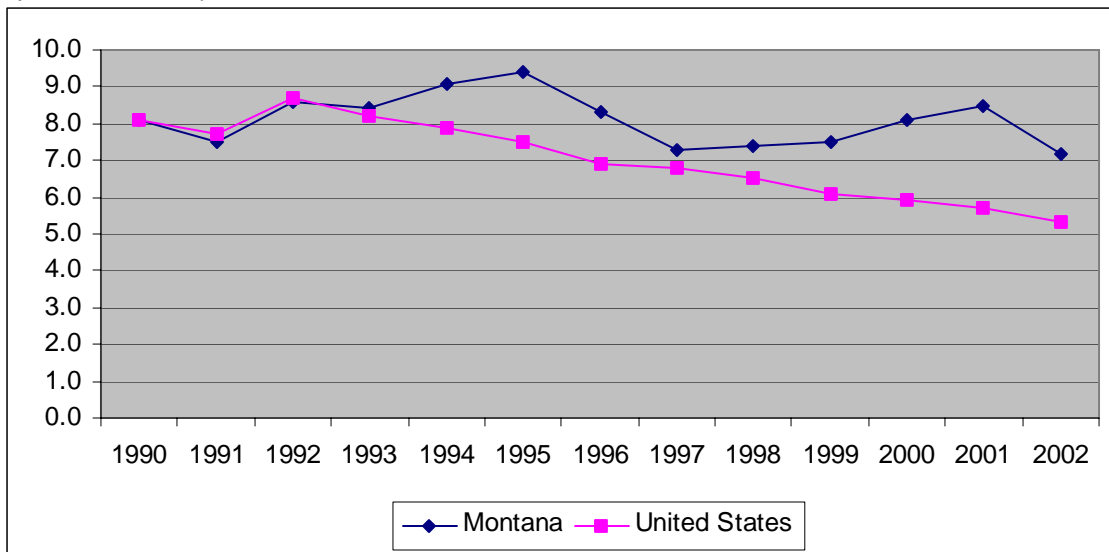


Retail Trade

Retail trade reported an estimated 1,500 of the 5,613 lost workday cases of occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002. The incidence rate was 7.2 cases per 100 workers, lower than 2001's rate of 8.5. Nationally, the incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector has been lower than the state's rate in recent years. In 2002, for example, the national rate was 5.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

**Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses,
retail trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002.**

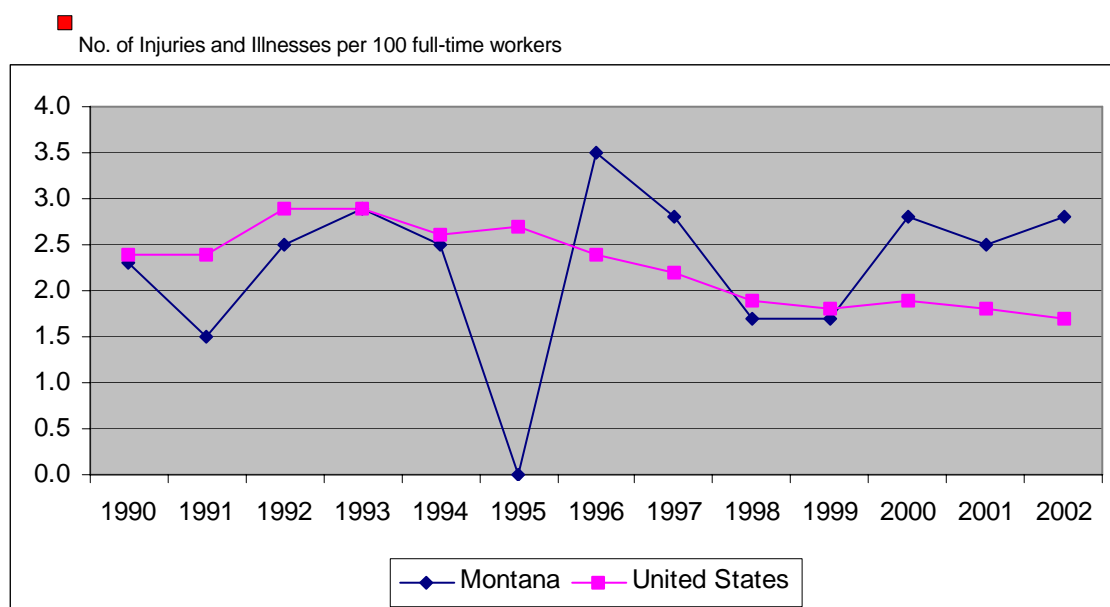
■ No. of Injuries and Illnesses per 100 full-time workers



Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) continues to be the safest industry in both Montana and in the United States in 2002. Montana's incidence rate of 2.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is higher than the national injury and illness incidence rate of 1.7 cases per 100 workers.

**Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses,
finance, insurance, and real estate industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002.**



The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1995, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Services

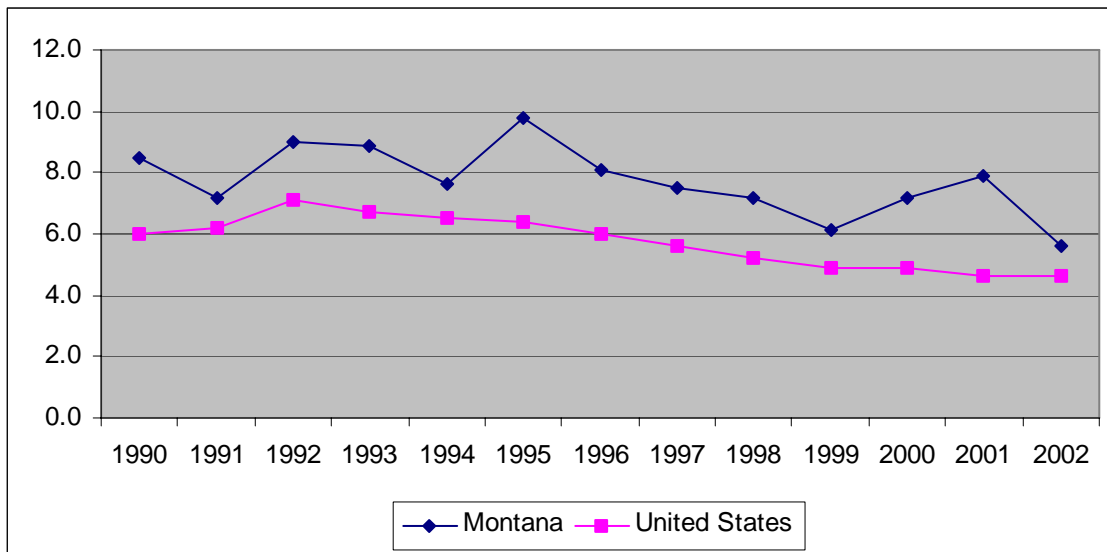
The incidence rate for the Services industry in 2002 was 5.6 cases per 100 workers, an increase from 2001's 7.9. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for the services sector has been consistently lower than the state's. In 2002, the national rate was reported to be 4.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Workers in health services had the highest incidence rate (11.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers) in 2001 within the services sector. Hotels and other lodging places came in second with a rate of 8.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, services industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1990-2002



Number of Injuries and Illnesses per 100 full-time workers



Tables showing Montana 2002 Incidence Rates by selected features

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

TABLE 3—by Major Industry Division & Employment Size

TABLE 5—by Major Industry Division & category of Illness

TABLE 6—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 14—by Selected Nature of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 15—by Selected Parts of the Body Affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 16—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 17—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division



Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and employment size, 2002

Montana

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	6.8	3.9	7.5	8.3	6.8	7.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	11.3	7.5	14.0	9.7	--	--
Mining ³	6.8	7.0	8.7	--	--	8.3
Construction	10.3	8.6	11.9	--	--	--
Manufacturing	9.9	4.7	12.1	11.3	6.5	--
Durable goods	10.8	6.8	14.1	10.9	7.5	--
Nondurable goods	8.4	--	7.3	11.8	3.0	--
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	6.5	6.3	7.8	--	--	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	7.3	3.1	8.5	8.6	--	--
Wholesale trade	7.8	3.9	10.2	9.5	--	--
Retail trade	7.2	2.7	8.1	8.5	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.8	0.7	2.9	4.1	4.5	--
Services	5.6	3.0	4.5	7.4	8.6	7.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors

are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: -- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and category of illness, 2002

Montana

Industry ²	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					
Private industry ²	34.7	5.8	2.9	0.6	25.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	41.3	7.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	33.8
Mining ³	20.0	(⁵)	4.5	(⁵)	15.6
Construction	24.0	2.9	1.1	(⁵)	20.6
Manufacturing	105.0	7.0	10.7	2.8	85.1
Durable goods	100.7	9.8	15.0	(⁵)	75.1
Nondurable goods	113.3	3.7	3.7	7.3	99.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	20.0	3.7	2.6	(⁵)	14.2
Wholesale and retail trade	22.8	4.8	1.3	0.6	16.1
Wholesale trade	--	3.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Retail trade	18.6	--	1.6	0.8	10.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34.0	4.9	3.7	(⁵)	25.3
Services	33.9	7.7	2.8	0.5	22.9
Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
Private industry ²	0.9	0.1	0.1	(⁵)	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ³	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Manufacturing	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.2
Durable goods	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Nondurable goods	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wholesale and retail trade	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Wholesale trade	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Retail trade	0.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Services	0.3	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries

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⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Montana						
Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁵		6.8	3.1	2.3	0.8	3.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		11.3	2.9	2.9	--	8.3
Agricultural production ⁵	01-02	14.0	2.4	2.4	(⁹)	11.4
Mining⁶		6.8	4.2	4.0	0.2	2.5
Metal mining ⁷	10	7.8	4.1	4.0	0.2	3.7
Coal mining ⁷	12	4.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.9
Oil and gas extraction	13	8.7	7.0	6.8	0.1	1.7
Oil and gas field services	138	10.9	8.6	8.4	0.1	2.3
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	3.9	1.9	1.6	0.3	2.0
Construction		10.3	5.1	3.9	1.1	5.2
General building contractors	15	11.1	5.8	4.5	1.3	5.3
Residential building construction	152	10.4	5.4	4.3	1.0	5.0
Heavy construction, except building	16	8.3	5.0	2.9	2.1	3.3
Heavy construction, except highway	162	10.8	6.4	3.5	2.9	4.4
Special trade contractors	17	10.6	4.7	4.0	0.6	5.9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	9.6	4.6	4.2	0.5	5.0
Manufacturing		9.9	4.9	3.1	1.9	5.0
Durable goods		10.8	5.1	3.5	1.6	5.7
Lumber and wood products	24	10.3	5.2	4.0	1.2	5.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	9.4	4.0	4.0	(⁹)	5.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	14.9	5.9	3.1	2.8	9.0
Nondurable goods		8.4	4.7	2.4	2.4	3.7
Food and kindred products	20	15.0	8.8	5.8	3.0	6.2
Printing and publishing	27	4.9	1.8	1.4	0.5	3.0
Newspapers	271	5.7	1.8	1.3	0.4	3.9
Transportation and public utilities⁸		6.5	3.7	3.0	0.7	2.7
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.6
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	10.3	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	9.7	4.9	4.5	0.4	4.8
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	9.8	5.0	4.6	0.4	4.8
Transportation by air	45	8.0	6.8	4.5	2.3	1.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	5.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade		7.3	3.3	2.4	0.9	4.0
Wholesale trade		7.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	4.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	7.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	4.4
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	6.7	2.5	1.9	0.6	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	7.9	3.3	2.1	1.2	4.6
Groceries and related products	514	5.9	4.3	3.0	1.3	--
Retail trade		7.2	3.3	2.5	0.8	3.9
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.8	3.6	2.0	1.7	4.2
Lumber and other building materials	521	9.5	4.9	2.0	2.9	4.6
Hardware stores	525	3.8	1.4	1.4	(⁹)	2.4
General merchandise stores	53	6.9	4.1	2.8	1.3	2.7
Department stores	531	7.1	4.6	3.1	1.5	2.5
Food stores	54	9.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	4.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	7.6	2.8	2.4	0.4	4.8
New and used car dealers	551	6.9	3.0	2.7	0.3	3.9
Gasoline service stations	554	6.8	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	5.9	2.3	1.7	0.6	3.6
Eating and drinking places	58	8.0	3.7	2.9	--	4.2
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.0
Real estate	65	4.1	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.1
Services		5.6	2.2	1.6	0.6	3.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.1	3.0	2.5	--	6.1
Hotels and motels	701	8.9	3.0	2.6	0.4	5.9
Personal services	72	6.9	3.3	2.2	1.0	3.6
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	5.0	1.9	1.7	0.2	3.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	9.3	2.9	2.5	0.3	6.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.0	1.5	0.6	--	4.5
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	6.6	1.6	0.6	--	4.9
Health services	80	7.0	3.6	2.5	1.1	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	14.3	8.8	5.7	3.1	5.5
Hospitals	806	7.5	3.7	2.7	1.0	3.8
Legal services	81	1.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.4
Social services	83	5.5	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.5
Engineering and management services	87	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry										
Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,613 cases]	227.8	287.0	403.7	393.7	307.4	302.6	212.5	253.1	63.0	163.7
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	210.4	279.4	373.6	373.1	282.2	290.3	183.1	238.1	48.5	148.2
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	19.0	--	97.2	43.8	40.4	48.7	13.9	8.9	7.2	8.5
Dislocations	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Fractures	17.2	--	97.2	42.0	38.4	48.2	12.4	5.5	7.2	7.2
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	119.1	67.1	123.3	174.0	125.3	151.0	100.3	141.9	25.5	105.9
Sprains, strains, tears	119.1	67.1	123.3	174.0	125.3	151.0	100.3	141.9	25.5	105.9
Open wounds	22.2	175.0	25.6	57.0	33.1	13.6	6.8	37.0	4.6	5.4
Amputations	2.0	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	1.8	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	15.8	51.9	25.6	34.3	23.5	11.5	--	30.5	4.6	4.0
Punctures, except bites	3.6	--	--	10.9	5.6	--	--	--	--	1.0
Surface wounds and bruises	16.4	--	67.2	--	35.8	22.5	30.9	16.8	--	8.6
Abrasions, scratches	4.9	--	--	--	6.5	10.5	17.9	3.1	--	3.0
Bruises, contusions	10.8	--	65.0	--	29.2	10.7	7.7	13.7	--	5.1
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Burns	6.0	--	16.7	--	--	5.9	5.3	6.8	--	5.9
Chemical burns	2.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	5.3	--	--	1.0
Heat burns, scalds	3.6	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Intracranial injuries	1.4	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	1.2
Concussions	1.4	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	1.2
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	5.7	--	37.0	21.0	3.8	3.9	--	8.4	--	1.5
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	1.4	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	2.5	--	--
Sprains and bruises	4.2	--	30.3	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	1.1
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	20.7	--	--	52.5	37.7	43.7	21.8	16.3	9.2	11.1
Other poisonings and toxic effects	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites, venomous	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	20.2	--	--	52.5	37.7	43.2	21.8	14.4	9.2	11.1
Crushing injuries	6.3	--	--	39.7	12.9	5.0	--	5.8	--	--
Back pain, hurt back	3.3	--	--	--	8.3	9.3	4.9	--	--	3.2
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	10.3	--	--	--	16.6	27.5	12.7	7.4	8.1	7.3
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	11.5	--	17.8	--	18.5	3.9	28.0	11.9	13.1	8.3
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	5.5	--	--	--	6.5	--	13.7	5.1	9.5	4.7
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	5.4	--	--	--	6.5	--	12.4	5.1	9.5	4.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.4	--	--	--	6.5	--	12.4	5.1	9.5	4.7
Respiratory system diseases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Digestive system diseases and disorders	3.2	--	--	--	3.1	--	9.1	--	--	2.2
Hernia	3.2	--	--	--	3.1	--	9.1	--	--	2.2
Hernia, unspecified	3.2	--	--	--	3.1	--	9.1	--	--	2.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	2.0	--	11.1	--	3.1	--	5.3	2.3	--	1.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	1.8	--	--	--	3.1	--	5.3	2.3	--	1.5
Tendonitis	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	2.3	--	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.5	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	3.2	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	2.3	--	5.2
Symptoms	3.2	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	2.3	--	5.2
General symptoms	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Loss of consciousness--not heat related	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-specified allergic reaction	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
General symptoms, n.e.c.	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	2.1	--	--	--	3.3	6.8	--	--	--	2.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry										
Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,613 cases]	227.8	287.0	403.7	393.7	307.4	302.6	212.5	253.1	63.0	163.7
Head	13.1	43.4	25.6	--	17.6	18.4	31.0	8.4	--	11.2
Head, unspecified	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranial region, including skull	1.7	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	1.7
Brain	1.6	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	1.7
Face	10.4	43.4	13.4	--	12.1	14.2	31.0	--	--	9.3
Face, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	6.1	--	--	--	7.2	11.5	29.7	--	--	3.3
Mouth	1.3	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
Lip(s)	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tooth(teeth)	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple face locations	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
Neck, Including Throat	3.9	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	3.0
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	3.9	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	3.0
Trunk	88.6	--	159.3	132.2	91.7	139.8	94.5	90.2	20.0	77.0
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	16.8	--	35.6	24.6	16.3	23.2	9.6	23.0	--	12.9
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	4.4	--	43.8	--	--	3.3	--	7.0	4.7	3.3
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	3.9	--	41.6	--	--	3.3	--	6.2	--	3.1
Lung(s), pleura	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	60.2	--	63.2	90.8	68.1	96.5	69.6	55.4	14.6	55.9
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	36.9	--	36.5	56.1	44.2	46.3	39.2	36.3	6.6	35.8
Lumbar region	20.8	--	22.3	34.7	24.0	44.6	22.5	16.6	8.0	17.5
Thoracic region	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	2.6
Abdomen	3.7	--	--	--	4.8	--	9.1	--	--	2.8
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	3.2	--	--	--	3.1	--	9.1	--	--	2.2
Pelvic region	3.4	--	--	--	--	14.2	5.7	--	--	1.9
Hip(s)	2.0	--	--	--	--	14.2	--	--	--	1.7
Pelvis	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groin	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	53.2	183.4	89.4	91.2	111.4	25.9	38.6	71.2	25.5	26.8
Upper extremities, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Arm(s)	9.8	--	--	--	19.2	8.7	5.4	13.0	8.5	5.4
Arm(s), unspecified	3.6	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	5.2	--	2.9
Upper arm(s)	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9
Elbow(s)	3.9	--	--	--	5.2	7.3	--	--	6.5	1.0
Forearm(s)	1.4	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	2.2	--	--
Wrist(s)	11.5	--	--	--	15.8	4.8	23.1	9.9	11.3	11.5
Hand(s), except finger(s)	11.0	--	59.4	25.2	33.7	6.3	--	10.2	--	3.5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	19.0	43.4	11.1	45.8	39.7	6.2	8.8	35.4	4.6	4.2
Multiple upper extremities locations	1.5	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	2.7	--	1.1
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	50.7	--	64.6	111.3	59.2	80.8	34.7	67.8	6.7	29.4
Leg(s)	34.3	--	40.1	94.7	29.4	38.2	16.4	52.5	--	19.5
Leg(s), unspecified	1.6	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	1.5
Thigh(s)	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Knee(s)	28.1	--	31.2	75.5	24.1	27.9	8.9	46.0	--	16.4
Lower leg(s)	2.9	--	--	--	--	7.4	6.3	2.9	--	--
Multiple leg(s) locations	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Ankle(s)	7.3	--	11.1	--	14.2	31.7	--	5.1	--	4.1
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	6.8	--	13.4	--	11.3	9.5	15.2	6.9	--	4.5
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	5.7	--	13.4	--	9.3	8.2	12.5	--	--	4.5
Multiple foot(feet) locations	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot(feet), n.e.c.	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	1.8	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	2.3	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Multiple lower extremities locations, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Body Systems	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
Multiple Body Parts	15.8	--	55.9	35.4	13.7	35.2	10.3	10.8	6.9	12.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,613 cases]	227.8	287.0	403.7	393.7	307.4	302.6	212.5	253.1	63.0	163.7
Chemicals and chemical products	4.4	--	--	--	3.5	5.0	5.3	6.1	--	5.2
Acids	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Inorganic acids--other	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Sulfuric acid	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Alkalies	0.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Carbonates--calcium, sodium	0.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Limestone, calcium carbonate	0.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Mercury and compounds	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Chemical products--general	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	1.0
Beauty preparations, cosmetics, n.e.c.	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--
Other beauty preparations, cosmetics	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Containers	36.3	--	27.6	21.9	40.7	57.6	66.1	62.7	6.6	16.6
Containers--nonpressurized	31.3	--	25.3	--	35.2	51.6	52.3	54.4	5.2	15.6
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	0.6	--	15.3	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	2.3	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	2.3	--	3.5
Barrels, kegs, drums	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	1.2
Boxes, crates, cartons	15.6	--	--	--	18.1	36.9	19.6	29.4	3.8	5.6
Buckets, baskets, pails	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	1.5
Cans	0.8	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	2.1
Tanks, bins, vats	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	4.4	--	--	9.6	3.3	7.5	19.6	5.0	--	--
Containers--pressurized	0.8	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Hoses	0.6	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	2.5	--	--
Bundles, bales	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking cups, beverage glasses	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luggage, handbags	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	10.6	--	--	--	10.5	10.9	--	17.7	--	11.4
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	3.6	--	--	--	6.4	5.0	--	9.7	--	--
Bookcases	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	0.7	--	--	--	3.2	5.0	--	--	--	--
Counters, counter tops	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garment racks, other racks	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves, n.e.c.	0.4	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor coverings, nonstructural	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Window coverings, blinds, shades, or draperies	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Furniture	5.5	--	--	--	4.1	4.6	--	6.0	--	9.3
Furniture, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beds, bedding, mattresses	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	4.7
Chairs	0.9	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	1.3
Tables, worktables	1.2	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	1.0
Machinery	13.4	--	62.3	--	31.1	20.4	11.6	15.2	--	5.3
Machinery, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	1.6	--	46.7	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	0.6	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Bulldozers	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	0.9	--	46.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	0.5	--	28.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling machines, drilling augers	0.3	--	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	3.9	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	3.9
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	3.0	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	3.9
Furnaces, heaters	1.1	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacuum cleaners	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	1.9	--	--	--	2.6	--	6.4	2.9	--	--
Conveyors--powered	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	2.8	--	--
Jacks--hydraulic	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks--mechanical	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm saws, radial arm saws	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food slicers	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	2.9	--	--	--	5.7	16.4	--	3.1	--	0.8
Audio and video equipment	2.0	--	--	--	--	16.4	--	3.0	--	--
Televisions	2.0	--	--	--	--	16.4	--	3.0	--	--
Other machinery	0.9	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	0.8
Machinery, n.e.c.	0.6	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	19.3	--	145.8	56.8	57.6	28.7	8.7	12.3	--	4.7
Building materials--solid elements	11.3	--	123.5	33.1	48.0	9.6	6.3	3.1	--	1.6
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	2.0	--	110.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	0.5	--	24.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	1.6	--	85.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	4.4	--	--	--	18.5	4.2	--	2.6	--	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Beams	0.8	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--
Sheet metal	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	2.4	--	--	--	10.1	3.8	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	3.9	--	--	--	28.4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	0.8	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	2.1	--	--	--	14.5	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	0.8	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	1.9	--	15.6	10.0	2.8	3.9	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	1.2	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	0.8	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1.3	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	1.0
Machine and appliance parts	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tool parts, accessories	0.8	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	1.0
Tool parts, accessories, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Drill bits--unattached	0.3	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulating material	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt, roofing tar	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	3.8	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	6.6	--	1.9
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--
Tires, except bike	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transmission	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	0.9	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	62.8	168.8	37.9	62.7	72.5	62.5	35.1	56.5	24.2	75.1
Animals and animal products	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cats	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	0.8	58.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Infectious and parasitic agents	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--
Fungi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Metallic minerals	0.6	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	0.6	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	31.0	--	--	32.1	39.5	30.6	35.1	49.5	18.6	19.2
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	31.0	--	--	32.1	39.5	30.6	35.1	49.5	18.6	19.2
Person--other than injured or ill worker	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	55.3
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.6
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	6.4	--	--	--	29.5	28.6	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	6.1	--	--	--	29.5	28.6	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	38.6	43.6	35.6	99.3	36.2	57.1	36.2	38.7	20.6	26.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	34.3	43.6	31.2	81.1	26.8	55.8	26.8	35.5	19.9	25.4
Floors	13.9	--	13.4	51.0	11.9	6.6	--	23.8	5.4	5.9
Floor, unspecified	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Floor of building	12.4	--	--	50.2	9.8	5.5	--	23.8	5.4	3.2
Ground	8.7	--	15.6	23.4	9.9	32.4	11.3	2.7	--	4.5
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.8	5.3	--	4.7	3.1
Stairs, steps	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	7.9
Stairs, steps, unspecified	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	1.3
Stairs, steps--indoors	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Stairs, steps--outdoors	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Street, road	0.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	4.0	--	--	--	4.4	4.6	5.9	--	3.5	3.8
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3.8	--	--	--	9.5	--	9.5	3.2	--	1.4
Doors	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	1.2
Gates	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof	0.8	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windows	0.9	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	23.0	--	15.6	113.2	31.9	15.9	9.8	30.9	4.2	5.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered	17.0	--	--	78.9	26.2	3.4	5.4	28.0	4.2	2.6
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	8.6	--	--	--	13.9	--	--	25.4	4.2	1.2
Knives	8.2	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	24.6	3.5	1.1
Digging handtools--nonpowered	1.6	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	1.3	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sledges	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--nonpowered	0.6	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--
Planes	0.5	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	4.0	--	--	51.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	4.0	--	--	51.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crowbars	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	2.4	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered	1.4	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Chainsaws--powered	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackhammers--powered	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	2.6	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--
Ladders, unspecified	1.0	--	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	1.5	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	1.5	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	11.0	--	17.8	--	11.8	30.8	10.3	11.4	--	7.1
Highway vehicle, motorized	6.5	--	15.6	10.3	4.6	25.5	6.7	5.2	--	3.9
Highway vehicle, unspecified	0.9	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Automobile	0.9	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--
Bus	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--
Truck	3.7	--	11.1	--	4.6	13.0	6.7	2.4	--	1.6
Truck, unspecified	0.4	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck	1.6	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	1.0
Dump truck	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	0.6	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	0.7	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	1.5	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	1.2	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Cart, dolly, handtruck	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Other sources	7.1	--	23.3	--	11.6	6.3	28.6	--	--	6.7
Apparel and textiles	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Laundry	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--
Books, notebooks, magazines, catalogues	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines, n.e.c.	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	4.4	--	--	--	9.4	5.5	17.9	--	--	3.3
Chips, particles, splinters	4.4	--	--	--	9.4	5.5	17.9	--	--	3.3
Metal chips, particles	2.4	--	--	--	4.9	5.5	17.9	--	--	1.0
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Nonclassifiable	1.3	--	37.9	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry										
Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,613 cases]	227.8	287.0	403.7	393.7	307.4	302.6	212.5	253.1	63.0	163.7
Contact with objects and equipment	65.7	67.5	251.5	188.1	136.7	79.0	61.1	69.7	10.9	19.7
Struck against object	18.0	--	53.4	54.6	33.7	38.9	13.7	15.3	4.9	6.2
Stepped on object	5.9	--	--	11.2	12.4	31.7	--	--	--	3.7
Struck against stationary object	8.4	--	22.2	--	21.4	7.2	8.5	15.0	3.1	2.3
Struck against moving object	0.8	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object, n.e.c.	3.0	--	--	39.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	35.7	59.9	170.3	117.5	66.9	19.8	16.6	47.5	5.3	8.4
Struck by object, unspecified	0.4	--	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	9.3	--	52.6	35.6	26.8	6.0	--	8.4	--	1.9
Struck by flying object	2.2	--	52.7	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	0.6	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	0.9	--	37.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	22.0	52.3	42.7	73.0	26.1	12.3	7.6	39.0	5.3	4.7
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	1.5	--	--	--	3.2	5.0	5.4	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	19.8	52.3	42.7	73.0	20.2	7.3	--	36.5	5.3	3.9
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	0.9	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	6.4	--	27.8	--	29.6	5.7	7.6	5.0	--	1.7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Caught in running equipment or machinery	1.5	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	2.5	--	--	--	18.2	--	4.9	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	1.9	--	21.1	--	4.3	4.4	--	2.5	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	4.4	--	--	--	6.5	5.5	23.2	--	--	2.8
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	4.4	--	--	--	6.5	5.5	23.2	--	--	2.8
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	1.0	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	0.8	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--
Falls	32.8	--	28.9	60.9	23.0	61.2	24.1	38.3	19.9	24.0
Fall to lower level	12.3	--	--	41.1	5.8	29.4	11.0	8.5	3.8	8.9
Fall down stairs or steps	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	7.3
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	0.4	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	3.4	--	--	--	3.6	13.9	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	1.7	--	--	--	--	9.0	8.9	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Jump to lower level	1.6	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	3.2	--	--
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall on same level	18.9	--	20.0	--	15.3	28.6	10.0	26.5	16.1	15.0
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	18.5	--	--	--	15.3	27.5	10.0	26.5	16.1	15.0
Fall onto or against objects	--	--	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	110.4	60.1	99.9	112.8	136.5	128.3	116.5	130.6	26.5	102.0
Bodily reaction and exertion, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction	19.9	--	--	21.0	18.9	24.5	19.3	37.5	7.0	9.9
Bodily reaction, unspecified	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	7.5	--	--	8.6	7.8	3.2	--	19.2	--	2.6
Sudden reaction when surprised, frightened, startled	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	7.2	--	--	--	6.7	3.3	6.5	12.8	3.1	5.2
Walking--without other incident	3.4	--	--	--	4.4	16.1	--	--	--	1.3
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	78.7	--	99.9	80.8	97.0	97.2	79.6	81.1	7.9	81.6
Overexertion, unspecified	1.6	--	--	--	--	5.3	16.7	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	25.1	--	32.0	--	34.6	46.3	28.2	37.0	5.2	14.3
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	5.1	--	23.4	--	4.0	7.4	--	9.4	--	3.2
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	45.8	--	--	59.0	56.0	38.2	32.1	34.8	--	63.9
Overexertion, n.e.c.	1.0	--	44.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	11.4	--	--	9.2	20.6	6.0	17.7	10.9	11.6	10.5
Repetitive motion, unspecified	5.4	--	--	--	13.4	5.2	11.7	2.4	--	5.5
Typing or keyentry	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--
Repetitive use of tools	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	4.1
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	1.5	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	2.3	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8.8	--	18.9	--	4.8	6.4	6.5	10.0	5.0	9.7
Contact with temperature extremes	3.6	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Contact with hot objects or substances	3.6	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	5.1	--	--	--	3.5	5.5	5.3	7.8	5.0	4.7
Inhalation of substance	0.9	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	3.6	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	0.7	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	3.6	--	--	--	--	5.0	5.3	--	--	4.6
Injections, stings, venomous bites	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	4.2	--	--	--	5.2	15.9	--	--	--	3.3
Highway accident	2.9	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	2.8
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	1.3	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	1.2
Moving in same direction	0.7	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	0.9
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Noncollision accident	1.1	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	0.8	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	0.7	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	0.3	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	5.1
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	4.9
Hitting, kicking, beating	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Assaults by animals	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonvenomous bites	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	0.7	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix B

Tables showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 2002 by selected features

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

**TABLE 4—by Selected Injury and Illness Characteristics
& Major Industry Division**

TABLE 7—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 11—by Part of the Body affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 12—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 13—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division



Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,613	76	181	689	661	575	339	1,551	102	1,439
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	2,935	18	55	304	270	287	160	870	41	930
Bruises, contusions	266	--	29	--	63	20	12	84	--	44
Cuts, lacerations	390	14	12	60	51	22	--	187	8	35
Fractures	423	--	44	74	83	92	20	34	12	63
Heat burns	89	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Carpal tunnel syndrome	133	--	--	--	14	--	20	31	15	42
Tendonitis	34	--	--	--	--	--	7	14	--	9
Chemical burns	59	--	--	--	--	10	8	--	--	9
Amputations	49	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	140	--	17	37	8	8	--	51	--	13
Part of body affected:										
Head	324	12	12	--	38	35	50	51	--	98
Eye	150	--	--	--	16	22	47	--	--	29
Neck	95	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	27
Trunk	2,184	--	72	231	197	266	151	552	32	676
Shoulder	413	--	16	43	35	44	15	141	--	113
Back	1,484	--	28	159	147	183	111	339	24	491
Upper extremities	1,312	49	40	160	240	49	62	436	41	235
Wrist	284	--	--	--	34	9	37	61	18	101
Hand, except finger	270	--	27	44	72	12	--	63	--	31
Finger	469	12	5	80	85	12	14	217	8	37
Lower extremities	1,250	--	29	195	128	154	55	415	11	258
Knee	692	--	14	132	52	53	14	282	--	144
Foot, except toe	168	--	6	--	24	18	24	43	--	39
Toe	43	--	--	--	9	--	--	14	--	--
Body systems	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Multiple parts	390	--	25	62	29	67	17	66	11	109

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	108	--	--	--	7	10	8	37	--	46
Containers	896	--	12	38	88	109	106	384	11	146
Furniture and fixtures	260	--	--	--	23	21	--	108	--	100
Machinery	331	--	28	--	67	39	19	93	--	47
Parts and materials	476	--	66	99	124	55	14	75	--	41
Worker motion or position	764	--	--	56	85	58	56	303	30	169
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	846	12	14	142	58	106	43	217	32	223
Tools, instruments, and equipment	567	--	7	198	69	30	16	189	7	44
Vehicles	270	--	8	--	25	59	17	70	--	62
Health care patient	471	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	471
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	1,620	18	113	329	294	150	98	427	18	173
Struck by object	879	16	77	206	144	38	27	291	9	74
Struck against object	444	--	24	96	73	74	22	94	8	54
Caught in equipment or object	158	--	13	--	64	11	12	31	--	15
Fall to lower level	303	--	--	72	12	56	18	52	6	78
Fall to same level	465	--	9	--	33	54	16	163	26	131
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	178	--	--	--	15	6	10	78	5	46
Overexertion	1,939	--	45	141	209	185	127	497	13	717
Overexertion in lifting	618	--	14	--	74	88	45	226	8	126
Repetitive motion	280	--	--	16	44	11	28	67	19	93
Exposure to harmful substances	217	--	9	--	10	12	10	61	8	85
Transportation accidents	103	--	--	--	11	30	--	--	--	29
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	43

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁴		16.8	7.6	5.6	1.9	9.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Mining⁵		0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Metal mining ⁶	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Coal mining ⁶	12	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil and gas extraction	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil and gas field services	138	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9
General building contractors	15	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Residential building construction	152	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special trade contractors	17	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Manufacturing		2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Durable goods		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Lumber and wood products	24	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Nondurable goods		0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Food and kindred products	20	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Transportation and public utilities⁷		1.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.5	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	0.5	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Transportation by air	45	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade		5.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	3.1
Wholesale trade		1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Groceries and related products	514	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Retail trade		4.4	2.0	1.6	0.5	2.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lumber and other building materials	521	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardware stores	525	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
General merchandise stores	53	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Department stores	531	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Food stores	54	0.8	0.4	0.3	(⁸)	0.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.8	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.5
New and used car dealers	551	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Gasoline service stations	554	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	1.5	0.7	0.6	--	0.8
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Real estate	65	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Services		4.9	2.0	1.4	0.5	3.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.6	0.2	0.2	--	0.4
Hotels and motels	701	0.6	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.4
Personal services	72	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.2
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.2
Health services	80	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	806	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Legal services	81	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Social services	83	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Engineering and management services	87	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,613	76	181	689	661	575	339	1,551	102	1,439
Head	324	12	12	--	38	35	50	51	--	98
Head, unspecified	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranial region, including skull	42	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	15
Brain	39	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	15
Face	256	12	6	--	26	27	50	--	--	81
Face, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	150	--	--	--	16	22	47	--	--	29
Mouth	31	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
Lip(s)	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tooth(teeth)	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple face locations	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Neck, Including Throat	95	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	27
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	95	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	27
Trunk	2,184	--	72	231	197	266	151	552	32	676
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	413	--	16	43	35	44	15	141	--	113
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	109	--	20	--	--	6	--	43	8	29
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	96	--	19	--	--	6	--	38	--	28
Lung(s), pleura	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,484	--	28	159	147	183	111	339	24	491
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	910	--	16	98	95	88	63	223	11	314
Lumbar region	512	--	10	61	52	85	36	102	13	154
Thoracic region	51	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	23
Abdomen	92	--	--	--	10	--	15	--	--	25
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	79	--	--	--	7	--	15	--	--	19
Pelvic region	84	--	--	--	--	27	9	--	--	17
Hip(s)	50	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	15
Pelvis	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groin	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	1,312	49	40	160	240	49	62	436	41	235
Upper extremities, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Arm(s)	243	--	--	--	41	17	9	80	14	47
Arm(s), unspecified	88	--	--	--	7	--	--	32	--	25
Upper arm(s)	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Elbow(s)	96	--	--	--	11	14	--	--	11	9
Forearm(s)	34	--	--	--	21	--	--	13	--	--
Wrist(s)	284	--	--	--	34	9	37	61	18	101
Hand(s), except finger(s)	270	--	27	44	72	12	--	63	--	31
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	469	12	5	80	85	12	14	217	8	37
Multiple upper extremities locations	36	--	--	--	5	--	--	17	--	10
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	1,250	--	29	195	128	154	55	415	11	258
Leg(s)	845	--	18	166	63	73	26	322	--	171
Leg(s), unspecified	38	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	13
Thigh(s)	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Knee(s)	692	--	14	132	52	53	14	282	--	144
Lower leg(s)	72	--	--	--	--	14	10	18	--	--
Multiple leg(s) locations	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Ankle(s)	179	--	5	--	31	60	--	31	--	36
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	168	--	6	--	24	18	24	43	--	39
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	141	--	6	--	20	16	20	--	--	39
Multiple foot(feet) locations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot(feet), n.e.c.	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	43	--	--	--	9	--	--	14	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Multiple lower extremities locations, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Body Systems	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Multiple Body Parts	390	--	25	62	29	67	17	66	11	109

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,613	76	181	689	661	575	339	1,551	102	1,439
Chemicals and chemical products	108	--	--	--	7	10	8	37	--	46
Acids	8	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Inorganic acids--other	8	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Sulfuric acid	8	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Alkalies	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Carbonates--calcium, sodium	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Limestone, calcium carbonate	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Mercury and compounds	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Chemical products--general	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	9
Beauty preparations, cosmetics, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Other beauty preparations, cosmetics	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Containers	896	--	12	38	88	109	106	384	11	146
Containers--nonpressurized	772	--	11	--	76	98	83	333	8	137
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	14	--	7	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	57	--	--	--	--	6	--	14	--	31
Barrels, kegs, drums	36	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	10
Boxes, crates, cartons	384	--	--	--	39	70	31	180	6	49
Buckets, baskets, pails	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	--	14
Cans	20	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	--	18
Tanks, bins, vats	16	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	109	--	--	17	7	14	31	31	--	--
Containers--pressurized	19	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Hoses	15	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	40	--	--	--	--	--	8	16	--	--
Bundles, bales	20	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking cups, beverage glasses	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luggage, handbags	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	49	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	260	--	--	--	23	21	--	108	--	100
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	89	--	--	--	14	10	--	59	--	--
Bookcases	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	16	--	--	--	7	10	--	--	--	--
Counters, counter tops	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Garment racks, other racks	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor coverings, nonstructural	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Window coverings, blinds, shades, or draperies	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Furniture	136	--	--	--	9	9	--	37	--	82
Furniture, unspecified	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beds, bedding, mattresses	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	41
Chairs	21	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	12
Tables, worktables	31	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	9
Machinery	331	--	28	--	67	39	19	93	--	47
Machinery, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	39	--	21	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	15	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Bulldozers	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	21	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	13	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling machines, drilling augers	8	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	97	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	34
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	75	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	34
Furnaces, heaters	27	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacuum cleaners	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	47	--	--	--	6	--	10	18	--	--
Conveyors--powered	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	34	--	--	--	--	--	10	17	--	--
Jacks--hydraulic	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks--mechanical	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm saws, radial arm saws	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food slicers	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	71	--	--	--	12	31	--	19	--	7
Audio and video equipment	49	--	--	--	--	31	--	18	--	--
Televisions	49	--	--	--	--	31	--	18	--	--
Other machinery	22	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	7
Machinery, n.e.c.	16	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	476	--	66	99	124	55	14	75	--	41
Building materials--solid elements	277	--	56	58	103	18	10	19	--	14
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	12	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	38	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	108	--	--	--	40	8	--	16	--	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Beams	19	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Sheet metal	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	60	--	--	--	22	7	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	97	--	--	--	61	7	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	19	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	51	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	19	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	46	--	7	18	6	8	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	30	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	19	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	32	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	9
Machine and appliance parts	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tool parts, accessories	19	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	9
Tool parts, accessories, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Drill bits--unattached	8	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulating material	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt, roofing tar	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	94	--	--	--	--	21	--	41	--	17
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--
Tires, except bike	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transmission	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	21	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,547	45	17	110	156	119	56	346	39	660
Animals and animal products	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cats	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	21	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Infectious and parasitic agents	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
Fungi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
Metallic minerals	14	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	14	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	764	--	--	56	85	58	56	303	30	169
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	764	--	--	56	85	58	56	303	30	169
Person--other than injured or ill worker	503	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	486
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	471	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	471
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	157	--	--	--	64	54	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	150	--	--	--	64	54	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	952	12	16	174	78	109	58	237	33	236
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	846	12	14	142	58	106	43	217	32	223
Floors	343	--	6	89	26	13	--	146	9	52
Floor, unspecified	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Floor of building	305	--	--	88	21	11	--	146	9	28
Ground	216	--	7	41	21	62	18	16	--	40
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	48	--	--	--	--	5	8	--	8	27
Stairs, steps	117	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	69
Stairs, steps, unspecified	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	11
Stairs, steps--indoors	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Stairs, steps--outdoors	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42
Street, road	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	99	--	--	--	9	9	9	--	6	34
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	94	--	--	--	20	--	15	20	--	12
Doors	36	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	10
Gates	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof	19	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windows	22	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	567	--	7	198	69	30	16	189	7	44
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered	419	--	--	138	56	6	9	171	7	23
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	211	--	--	--	30	--	--	156	7	11
Knives	201	--	--	--	27	--	--	151	6	10
Digging handtools--nonpowered	38	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	31	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sledges	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--nonpowered	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Planes	12	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	99	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	99	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crowbars	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	58	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered	35	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Chainsaws--powered	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackhammers--powered	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	63	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Ladders, unspecified	25	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	38	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	38	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	270	--	8	--	25	59	17	70	--	62
Highway vehicle, motorized	161	--	7	18	10	49	11	32	--	34
Highway vehicle, unspecified	23	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Automobile	22	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Bus	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Truck	91	--	5	--	10	25	11	15	--	14
Truck, unspecified	10	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck	39	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	9
Dump truck	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	15	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	16	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	36	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	30	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	25	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Cart, dolly, handtruck	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Other sources	175	--	11	--	25	12	46	--	--	59
Apparel and textiles	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Laundry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	23	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--
Books, notebooks, magazines, catalogues	11	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	107	--	--	--	20	10	29	--	--	29
Chips, particles, splinters	107	--	--	--	20	10	29	--	--	29
Metal chips, particles	60	--	--	--	11	10	29	--	--	9
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Nonclassifiable	31	--	17	--	--	14	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,613	76	181	689	661	575	339	1,551	102	1,439
Contact with objects and equipment	1,620	18	113	329	294	150	98	427	18	173
Struck against object	444	--	24	96	73	74	22	94	8	54
Stepped on object	146	--	--	20	27	60	--	--	--	32
Struck against stationary object	207	--	10	--	46	14	14	92	5	21
Struck against moving object	19	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object, n.e.c.	73	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	879	16	77	206	144	38	27	291	9	74
Struck by object, unspecified	11	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	228	--	24	62	58	12	--	52	--	16
Struck by flying object	55	--	24	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	14	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	21	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	541	14	19	128	56	23	12	239	9	41
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	37	--	--	--	7	10	9	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	488	14	19	128	43	14	--	224	9	34
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	23	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	21	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	158	--	13	--	64	11	12	31	--	15
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Caught in running equipment or machinery	38	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	61	--	--	--	39	--	8	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	47	--	10	--	9	8	--	16	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	109	--	--	--	14	10	37	--	--	24
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	109	--	--	--	14	10	37	--	--	24
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	24	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	20	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--
Falls	809	--	13	107	49	116	39	235	32	211
Fall to lower level	303	--	--	72	12	56	18	52	6	78
Fall down stairs or steps	107	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	65
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	9	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	84	--	--	--	8	26	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	42	--	--	--	--	17	14	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Jump to lower level	40	--	--	--	--	6	--	20	--	--
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall on same level	465	--	9	--	33	54	16	163	26	131
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	456	--	--	--	33	52	16	163	26	131
Fall onto or against objects	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	2,721	16	45	198	294	244	186	800	43	897
Bodily reaction and exertion, unspecified	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction	491	--	--	37	41	47	31	230	11	87
Bodily reaction, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	184	--	--	15	17	6	--	118	--	23
Sudden reaction when surprised, frightened, startled	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	178	--	--	--	15	6	10	78	5	46
Walking--without other incident	84	--	--	--	9	31	--	--	--	11
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	1,939	--	45	141	209	185	127	497	13	717
Overexertion, unspecified	40	--	--	--	--	10	27	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	618	--	14	--	74	88	45	226	8	126
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	127	--	11	--	9	14	--	57	--	29
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	1,129	--	--	103	120	73	51	213	--	561
Overexertion, n.e.c.	26	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	280	--	--	16	44	11	28	67	19	93
Repetitive motion, unspecified	134	--	--	--	29	10	19	15	--	49
Typing or keyentry	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
Repetitive use of tools	55	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	36
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	38	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	26	--	--	--	5	--	--	14	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	217	--	9	--	10	12	10	61	8	85
Contact with temperature extremes	89	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Contact with hot objects or substances	89	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	125	--	--	--	7	11	8	48	8	42
Inhalation of substance	23	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	17	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	90	--	--	--	--	10	8	--	--	40
Injections, stings, venomous bites	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	103	--	--	--	11	30	--	--	--	29
Highway accident	70	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	32	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	10
Moving in same direction	18	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	8
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Noncollision accident	27	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	19	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	16	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	8	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	45
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	43
Hitting, kicking, beating	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Assaults by animals	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonvenomous bites	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	17	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix C

Tables showing the Percent Distribution of Days Away from Work in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses occurring in Montana in 2002 by selected features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 18—by Industry

TABLE 19—by Selected Worker Characteristics

TABLE 20—by Occupation

TABLE 21—by Nature of the Injury or Illness

TABLE 22—by Part of Body Affected

TABLE 23—by Source

TABLE 24—by Event or Exposure



Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		76	27.6	20.7	28.1	5.3	5.1	--	13.2	3
Mining⁵		181	3.6	13.6	8.5	16.3	9.9	8.8	39.2	19
Metal mining ⁶	10	67	4.5	11.9	14.9	14.9	13.4	9.0	31.3	12
Coal mining ⁶	12	16	6.3	--	6.3	--	18.8	6.3	62.5	34
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	12	--	--	16.7	8.3	8.3	16.7	50.0	28
Construction		689	7.8	9.2	26.2	12.2	5.8	17.6	21.2	9
General building contractors	15	232	11.1	17.3	26.3	0.5	13.8	8.0	23.0	5
Residential building construction	152	139	14.5	14.7	27.6	0.9	16.9	7.4	18.1	3
Heavy construction, except building	16	102	8.4	11.7	35.6	7.2	4.8	1.5	30.9	5
Special trade contractors	17	355	5.5	3.1	23.4	21.3	0.9	28.5	17.2	9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	93	6.6	12.0	57.3	3.3	3.3	1.7	15.8	5
Manufacturing		661	15.6	8.7	21.9	14.0	12.8	10.0	17.0	6
Durable goods		467	17.4	10.0	16.9	14.1	12.8	13.4	15.5	7
Lumber and wood products	24	252	8.4	6.9	12.0	17.8	15.5	22.8	16.5	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	38	7.5	7.5	47.6	11.2	15.0	7.5	3.7	5
Nondurable goods		194	11.5	5.6	33.6	13.9	12.8	1.8	20.7	5
Food and kindred products	20	141	10.1	7.0	37.8	12.2	13.6	--	19.2	4
Printing and publishing	27	34	24.1	3.2	21.6	21.6	9.6	3.2	16.8	7
Newspapers	271	21	10.5	5.3	21.1	21.1	15.8	5.3	21.1	10
Transportation and public utilities⁷		575	11.1	11.0	10.3	13.7	9.2	11.9	32.8	14
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	43	18.6	--	7.0	18.6	11.6	9.3	34.9	17
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	53	20.4	--	18.4	16.3	10.2	8.2	26.5	8
Trucking and warehousing	42	237	7.2	8.3	7.2	9.4	8.3	23.8	35.8	29
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	237	7.2	8.3	7.2	9.4	8.3	23.8	35.8	29
Transportation by air	45	100	9.0	7.7	15.5	14.1	12.8	2.6	38.5	13
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	52	17.6	7.8	21.0	24.8	8.0	--	20.8	6
Wholesale and retail trade		1,890	32.3	9.8	19.5	9.3	7.9	4.2	16.9	3
Wholesale trade		339	35.0	13.2	14.8	6.1	7.2	8.8	14.9	3
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	187	43.6	6.8	9.9	4.8	3.7	13.4	17.6	2
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	46	10.9	--	21.7	15.2	10.9	26.1	15.2	11
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	152	24.4	21.0	20.9	7.6	11.4	3.0	11.6	3
Groceries and related products	514	73	4.5	8.9	35.7	15.9	8.3	6.4	20.4	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Retail trade		1,551	31.8	9.1	20.5	10.0	8.1	3.2	17.3	3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	91	8.1	10.3	21.6	14.6	17.7	5.8	21.8	10
Hardware stores	525	17	43.9	8.8	17.6	12.2	--	17.6	--	2
General merchandise stores	53	216	20.9	0.8	34.6	19.3	14.4	2.0	8.0	4
Department stores	531	206	20.2	--	36.3	20.2	12.8	2.1	8.3	4
Food stores	54	348	57.4	7.0	10.4	11.1	5.5	1.5	7.0	1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	244	14.8	11.1	19.4	6.5	8.0	5.1	35.2	10
New and used car dealers	551	93	25.9	14.9	22.2	3.7	--	3.7	29.7	3
Gasoline service stations	554	65	5.7	18.8	22.0	7.2	11.4	10.3	24.6	9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	51	4.0	8.0	36.0	30.0	--	4.0	18.0	6
Eating and drinking places	58	553	33.7	12.1	20.7	4.9	7.2	3.6	17.8	3
Miscellaneous retail	59	39	39.6	3.8	13.2	9.4	--	--	34.0	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		102	17.3	12.9	24.0	11.7	6.6	3.5	24.0	4
Real estate	65	41	32.3	9.7	15.6	15.6	--	8.6	18.3	4
Services		1,439	11.6	17.0	23.0	10.9	15.4	3.6	18.5	5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	168	16.2	27.6	13.0	18.9	8.1	--	16.2	4
Hotels and motels	701	164	16.6	28.2	11.1	19.3	8.3	--	16.6	4
Personal services	72	47	7.4	18.4	21.0	13.7	11.1	7.4	21.0	6
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	61	21.6	--	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	48.3	30
Miscellaneous repair services	76	23	27.3	22.7	22.7	4.5	--	--	22.7	2
Amusement and recreation services	79	28	45.4	--	20.0	9.8	15.1	--	9.8	3
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	24	53.5	--	23.6	11.5	--	--	11.5	1
Health services	80	731	4.7	18.1	27.8	12.5	14.6	5.7	16.6	5
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	209	5.1	12.9	39.5	11.3	7.1	2.1	22.0	5
Hospitals	806	425	4.4	15.0	24.7	12.9	19.3	7.5	16.4	7
Social services	83	161	15.4	17.5	38.0	4.3	8.7	--	16.1	4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas

extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to

its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Sex:									
Men	3,443	18.6	11.5	19.7	11.6	8.5	9.5	20.6	6
Women	2,127	18.7	12.9	21.8	10.6	13.1	3.5	19.4	5
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	222	29.2	15.1	34.0	7.9	5.3	0.5	8.0	3
20 to 24	746	18.6	15.9	29.9	10.1	8.9	6.2	10.5	4
25 to 34	1,346	22.1	16.3	20.3	8.5	10.3	5.1	17.4	4
35 to 44	1,670	16.5	8.3	17.9	14.4	7.9	13.1	21.9	9
45 to 54	1,045	19.0	9.4	13.5	10.5	16.5	5.4	25.8	10
55 to 64	517	11.1	11.9	22.8	12.6	10.8	2.4	28.4	7
65 and over	67	18.2	--	24.7	17.7	--	2.6	36.8	6
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	295	11.0	9.2	39.1	5.2	8.8	5.5	21.3	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	898	28.4	9.9	19.9	11.2	15.3	3.2	12.2	4
Service	1,470	20.5	17.6	20.0	10.3	10.5	3.5	17.5	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	111	20.4	18.7	23.9	14.4	8.4	2.3	11.9	3
Precision production, craft, and repair	926	15.4	13.7	11.8	16.9	8.6	8.3	25.3	9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,911	15.2	7.7	22.1	10.1	8.9	12.0	24.0	7
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	1,016	17.0	17.8	20.1	12.4	6.0	11.4	15.3	4
3 to 11 months	1,271	20.7	12.1	23.3	7.3	10.5	9.2	16.9	4
1 to 5 years	2,080	18.1	12.7	20.0	10.1	10.4	5.9	22.7	5
More than 5 years	1,202	18.7	5.7	18.9	16.4	13.4	3.8	23.1	9
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	4,614	16.1	11.3	21.3	12.1	11.1	7.7	20.5	6
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic	110	4.3	40.6	27.0	11.8	--	2.8	13.4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	--	--	86.0	14.0	--	--	--	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	135	24.6	11.0	24.6	5.1	1.5	--	33.2	4
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Managerial and professional specialty	295	11.0	9.2	39.1	5.2	8.8	5.5	21.3	5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	194	11.6	5.2	46.7	2.1	6.8	2.9	24.8	5
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	10	52.2	--	23.9	--	--	--	23.9	1
Managers, medicine and health	10	--	58.4	20.8	--	20.8	--	--	2
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	8	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	110	2.3	3.8	45.9	3.8	10.0	--	34.2	5
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade exc. farm products	16	51.7	--	--	--	--	--	48.3	1
Management related occupations, n.e.c.	27	14.7	--	74.2	--	--	11.0	--	3
Professional specialty	102	9.8	16.8	24.6	11.1	12.8	10.4	14.6	5
Registered nurses	71	--	20.4	29.9	9.7	9.8	14.8	15.6	5
Therapists, n.e.c.	9	50.0	6.5	43.5	--	--	--	--	1
Teachers, n.e.c.	9	49.1	--	--	15.8	11.1	--	24.0	10
Technical, sales, and administrative support	898	28.4	9.9	19.9	11.2	15.3	3.2	12.2	4
Technicians and related support	113	7.0	22.7	27.7	1.4	8.4	4.8	27.9	5
Licensed practical nurses	31	1.8	46.0	--	--	15.8	13.5	22.8	14
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	32	7.7	--	44.9	--	--	4.3	43.1	5
Technicians, n.e.c.	34	4.8	28.3	25.4	4.8	9.5	--	27.2	3
Sales	505	36.0	8.4	19.4	11.7	15.4	2.5	6.6	3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	98	43.3	3.5	30.5	7.2	9.3	1.7	4.6	3
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	9	--	74.0	--	--	26.0	--	--	2
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	16	--	48.4	--	--	--	51.6	--	22
Sales workers, parts	10	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	3
Sales workers, other commodities	138	58.7	11.5	13.9	14.8	--	--	1.1	1
Sales counter clerks	17	59.6	11.7	28.6	--	--	--	--	1
Cashiers	211	22.6	3.1	18.3	11.4	30.3	1.3	12.9	10
Administrative support, including clerical	280	23.2	7.3	17.6	14.3	17.9	3.7	16.0	6
Secretaries	10	--	15.2	13.9	13.8	8.4	--	48.8	15
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	8	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	66.7	180
Receptionists	28	48.0	4.1	--	--	48.0	--	--	2
Records clerks	16	6.7	--	26.7	--	40.0	13.3	13.3	13
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	19	61.3	--	8.5	--	--	--	30.2	1
Dispatchers	8	--	31.5	--	31.5	37.1	--	--	7
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Stock and inventory clerks	21	23.6	17.9	5.9	5.0	--	27.3	20.3	9
Meter readers	8	--	20.9	58.3	--	--	--	20.9	5
Expeditors	38	--	--	28.8	57.7	--	--	13.5	6
General office clerks	22	38.2	--	15.0	33.0	4.3	--	9.6	4
Bank tellers	14	--	42.1	42.1	--	--	--	15.9	4
Data-entry keyers	33	--	7.4	13.6	3.4	57.7	--	17.8	15
Service	1,470	20.5	17.6	20.0	10.3	10.5	3.5	17.5	4
Protective service	15	11.7	7.3	7.2	26.2	14.5	--	33.1	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Service, except protective and household	1,455	20.6	17.7	20.1	10.1	10.5	3.6	17.4	4
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	54	37.1	61.0	--	--	--	--	1.9	2
Bartenders	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	51
Waiters and waitresses	25	79.9	--	7.1	--	--	--	13.1	1
Cooks	179	51.2	5.4	13.4	18.3	3.0	--	8.7	1
Kitchen workers, food preparation	42	64.3	9.0	12.4	2.2	2.2	--	9.8	1
Waiters/waitresses' assistants	141	47.7	23.1	14.1	--	14.1	--	1.0	2
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	151	6.0	26.3	17.8	9.4	13.1	14.3	13.1	5
Dental assistants	31	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Health aides, exc. nursing	49	--	11.0	35.7	17.1	5.6	6.4	24.1	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	433	5.0	12.3	34.7	13.2	13.9	3.8	17.0	5
Maids and housemen	140	11.4	14.7	17.5	10.1	24.7	5.6	15.9	7
Janitors and cleaners	76	18.3	5.3	22.6	22.9	9.3	3.7	17.8	7
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	17	48.7	10.8	5.4	--	10.8	--	24.3	2
Child care workers, n.e.c.	19	--	88.8	--	--	--	--	11.2	2
Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	12	44.2	55.8	--	--	--	--	--	2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	111	20.4	18.7	23.9	14.4	8.4	2.3	11.9	3
Farm workers	16	--	25.0	25.0	--	25.0	--	25.0	3
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	21	5.2	10.5	38.6	--	17.0	12.0	16.7	3
Animal caretakers, exc. farm	33	58.4	12.4	29.2	--	--	--	--	1
Timber cutting and logging occupations	27	7.2	33.0	7.2	23.7	7.2	--	21.6	7
Precision production, craft, and repair	926	15.4	13.7	11.8	16.9	8.6	8.3	25.3	9
Mechanics and repairers	336	25.4	17.5	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.1	25.4	5
Automobile mechanics	76	25.2	11.4	8.5	10.4	--	--	44.6	10
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	36	45.3	26.4	--	3.0	3.0	5.5	16.6	2
Automobile body and related repairers	19	68.4	--	15.8	--	--	--	15.8	1
Heavy equipment mechanics	16	--	--	--	--	--	83.4	16.6	30
Farm equipment mechanics	17	29.4	--	--	11.8	29.4	29.4	--	11
Machinery maintenance occupations	8	--	--	12.0	--	28.2	12.0	47.9	26
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	44	2.5	70.9	18.3	--	--	--	8.3	2
Telephone installers and repairers	14	--	--	--	31.1	31.1	--	37.8	12
Millwrights	20	--	14.7	--	22.4	59.0	--	3.9	11
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	14.3	12.2	--	73.5	36
Not specified mechanics and repairers	42	63.6	7.7	2.0	--	2.9	11.9	11.9	1
Construction trades	433	10.0	9.9	15.3	21.1	9.0	9.3	25.5	9
Supervisors, n.e.c.	19	10.4	7.9	--	7.9	--	--	73.8	38
Brickmasons and stonemasons	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	133
Carpenters	196	15.1	19.0	17.6	2.0	17.0	12.9	16.4	5
Electricians	88	5.2	--	5.2	78.7	--	1.5	9.4	9
Electrician apprentices	15	--	--	89.8	--	--	--	10.2	3
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	26	17.9	12.0	25.5	14.5	6.0	--	24.1	4
Glaziers	8	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Roofers	40	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	66.7	63
Extractive	90	3.9	26.4	5.6	10.0	10.0	3.3	40.8	15
Supervisors, extractive occupations	8	33.3	26.7	--	--	--	13.3	26.7	2
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	71	1.4	29.0	5.6	9.1	11.2	2.8	40.9	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Precision production	67	15.8	2.3	20.1	43.9	5.2	9.8	3.0	6
Supervisors, production occupations	23	16.9	--	51.8	16.3	15.0	--	--	3
Bakers	25	21.1	--	--	57.8	--	21.1	--	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,911	15.2	7.7	22.1	10.1	8.9	12.0	24.0	7
Machine operators and tenders	264	20.3	11.9	24.1	16.3	6.0	1.3	20.2	4
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	9	--	--	76.1	23.9	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators	27	46.9	--	--	46.9	--	--	6.1	10
Sawing machine operators	17	16.2	--	13.4	42.7	--	--	27.7	6
Printing press operators	9	34.6	--	--	24.9	12.4	--	28.1	10
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	45	8.4	15.2	27.6	10.1	7.6	--	31.1	5
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	9	--	23.7	23.7	--	--	--	52.6	32
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	9	--	15.3	--	32.8	15.3	--	36.6	11
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	17	46.6	38.9	--	--	--	4.9	9.7	2
Photographic process machine operators	13	83.7	--	--	--	16.3	--	--	1
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	48	--	2.8	68.1	17.1	4.4	--	7.5	4
Machine operators, not specified	37	15.4	27.4	11.7	6.1	--	7.3	32.1	5
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	141	33.8	8.9	10.7	7.6	1.9	2.9	34.1	4
Welders and cutters	84	52.2	9.3	8.4	--	--	--	30.1	1
Assemblers	55	7.5	8.8	14.7	19.6	2.4	4.9	42.0	10
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	10	--	29.9	29.9	10.7	--	--	29.5	5
Transportation and material moving	594	6.0	5.4	16.7	13.0	10.4	13.3	35.3	18
Truck drivers	377	4.2	3.7	15.5	11.4	10.2	16.6	38.3	29
Driver-sales workers	36	10.9	39.1	27.8	--	18.8	--	3.3	4
Bus drivers	22	5.0	--	33.8	36.1	5.0	--	20.1	7
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	30	14.3	--	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.6	15
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	13	--	--	7.7	38.5	30.8	7.7	15.4	12
Operating engineers	18	37.2	--	31.2	14.0	--	--	17.5	5
Hoist and winch operators	19	7.6	12.1	13.8	--	--	12.1	54.4	100
Excavating and loading machine operators	9	--	--	23.5	11.8	23.5	--	41.1	18
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	9	--	--	--	--	11.1	77.9	11.1	21
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12	--	--	8.6	6.7	17.6	6.7	60.4	63
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	34	--	4.5	16.4	34.9	--	--	44.2	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	901	17.2	7.5	26.8	6.8	10.0	15.8	16.0	5
Helpers, extractive occupations	70	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Construction laborers	192	12.2	11.8	52.6	3.9	0.8	6.5	12.3	4
Stock handlers and baggers	112	29.6	7.2	42.8	3.8	11.9	--	4.6	4
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	86	23.0	6.7	24.1	7.5	7.0	8.4	23.3	5
Garage and service station related occupations	27	18.4	--	11.5	--	11.5	9.2	49.5	27
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	30	8.1	--	23.1	3.1	3.5	11.3	50.9	40
Hand packers and packagers	27	4.8	14.2	31.0	32.1	9.0	--	9.0	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Laborers, nonconstruction	351	17.9	7.5	15.4	9.6	17.8	13.5	18.3	10

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	5,185	19.6	11.5	20.7	11.1	10.3	7.1	19.6	5
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	467	6.3	4.3	18.3	10.3	12.4	18.5	29.9	20
Dislocations	44	28.2	1.3	9.5	38.1	7.9	5.5	9.6	10
Fractures	423	4.1	4.6	19.2	7.4	12.8	19.8	32.0	25
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	2,935	16.9	10.7	21.6	11.2	11.7	5.0	23.0	6
Sprains, strains, tears	2,935	16.9	10.7	21.6	11.2	11.7	5.0	23.0	6
Open wounds	547	37.4	9.9	27.1	10.3	6.5	2.2	6.6	3
Amputations	49	--	--	63.2	17.0	--	--	19.9	4
Amputations, fingertip	45	--	--	69.1	18.6	--	--	12.3	4
Animal or insect bites	21	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Cuts, lacerations	390	44.4	11.3	18.9	11.6	6.9	0.9	5.9	2
Punctures, except bites	88	35.9	11.6	26.0	2.9	10.2	9.6	4.0	3
Surface wounds and bruises	403	35.5	29.9	10.0	8.3	8.5	4.8	3.0	2
Abrasions, scratches	121	53.6	33.3	--	5.2	7.9	--	--	1
Bruises, contusions	266	29.4	25.8	13.4	10.2	9.3	7.4	4.6	2
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Burns	147	24.8	31.9	1.8	6.5	17.5	--	17.5	2
Chemical burns	59	25.5	24.3	--	16.2	33.9	--	--	7
Heat burns, scalds	89	24.3	37.0	3.0	--	6.7	--	29.1	2
Intracranial injuries	35	18.0	13.2	26.6	19.7	19.3	--	3.2	3
Concussions	35	18.0	13.2	26.6	19.7	19.3	--	3.2	3
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	140	27.9	1.2	26.3	28.6	3.0	--	13.1	5
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	34	5.8	4.7	--	81.6	3.1	--	4.7	9
Sprains and bruises	103	36.1	--	33.9	11.6	3.1	--	15.4	5
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	509	12.6	7.1	23.2	10.5	4.9	20.0	21.5	9
Other poisonings and toxic effects	11	32.2	48.4	--	19.4	--	--	--	2
Animal or insect bites, venomous	11	32.2	48.4	--	19.4	--	--	--	2
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	497	12.3	6.2	23.8	10.0	5.1	20.5	22.1	10
Crushing injuries	156	9.4	1.5	21.6	1.3	4.7	46.6	15.0	21
Back pain, hurt back	82	14.5	7.5	20.8	14.3	8.4	20.4	14.1	7
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	255	13.5	8.8	26.6	13.3	4.3	5.0	28.4	6
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	282	4.6	5.2	14.9	18.2	13.8	10.9	32.5	15
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	135	6.1	2.7	9.9	11.4	16.0	7.5	46.3	29
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	133	4.7	2.8	10.1	11.6	16.2	7.6	47.1	29
Carpal tunnel syndrome	133	4.7	2.8	10.1	11.6	16.2	7.6	47.1	29
Digestive system diseases and disorders	79	5.9	2.5	23.3	11.7	16.5	20.6	19.6	18
Hernia	79	5.9	2.5	23.3	11.7	16.5	20.6	19.6	18
Hernia, unspecified	79	5.9	2.5	23.3	11.7	16.5	20.6	19.6	18
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	49	--	18.3	8.9	28.9	6.9	8.8	28.2	10
Rheumatism, except the back	44	--	20.4	9.9	32.2	3.2	9.8	24.5	10
Tendonitis	34	--	26.1	8.5	41.1	--	--	24.2	10
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	--	17.0	53.0	30.1	24
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, unspecified	13	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	79	10.8	51.5	18.9	4.0	4.4	--	10.5	2
Symptoms	79	10.8	51.5	18.9	4.0	4.4	--	10.5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
General symptoms	67	7.5	60.9	14.0	--	5.2	--	12.4	2
Loss of consciousness--not heat related	14	27.4	58.3	--	--	14.3	--	--	2
Non-specified allergic reaction	31	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
General symptoms, n.e.c.	15	--	10.1	34.5	--	--	--	55.3	50
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	53	4.8	27.9	17.3	4.7	1.6	13.4	30.3	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Head	324	36.6	29.5	14.8	8.8	4.7	--	5.6	2
Head, unspecified	20	15.7	10.3	4.7	23.2	5.5	--	40.7	10
Cranial region, including skull	42	24.3	11.1	22.2	18.8	16.2	--	7.3	3
Brain	39	26.2	11.9	23.9	17.7	17.4	--	2.9	3
Face	256	41.1	33.6	14.2	6.2	2.5	--	2.4	2
Face, unspecified	12	78.4	--	8.2	--	--	--	13.4	1
Eye(s)	150	53.3	33.2	--	10.5	3.0	--	--	1
Mouth	31	42.0	3.0	55.0	--	--	--	--	3
Lip(s)	19	9.1	5.0	85.9	--	--	--	--	4
Tooth(teeth)	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Multiple face locations	46	1.8	71.0	21.9	--	--	--	5.3	2
Neck, Including Throat	95	1.6	6.9	32.3	9.8	8.1	1.6	39.6	9
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	95	1.6	6.9	32.3	9.8	8.1	1.6	39.6	9
Trunk	2,184	16.1	12.1	23.3	12.5	10.2	6.2	19.7	5
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	413	11.1	10.9	15.7	15.9	12.7	2.3	31.3	10
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	109	5.6	15.3	32.0	25.0	13.5	6.5	2.2	5
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	96	6.3	17.4	24.6	28.5	14.4	7.4	1.4	6
Lung(s), pleura	12	--	--	92.5	--	7.5	--	--	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,484	18.8	13.3	24.3	10.9	9.0	6.5	17.1	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	910	23.7	8.9	25.3	10.1	9.5	5.5	17.0	4
Lumbar region	512	12.3	19.4	20.0	12.9	7.7	8.6	19.0	5
Thoracic region	51	2.0	34.1	45.7	4.7	10.2	--	3.4	3
Abdomen	92	8.9	2.2	20.8	13.5	16.5	21.2	16.9	14
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	79	5.9	2.5	23.3	11.7	16.5	20.6	19.6	18
Pelvic region	84	13.2	3.2	33.3	5.7	8.3	1.1	35.2	7
Hip(s)	50	14.4	--	12.5	7.5	13.9	--	51.7	32
Pelvis	20	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Groin	9	34.2	32.0	19.2	--	--	--	14.6	2
Upper extremities	1,312	24.7	8.3	17.7	10.6	11.2	10.0	17.6	5
Upper extremities, unspecified	10	--	87.4	--	--	--	--	12.6	2
Arm(s)	243	22.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	22.4	5.7	20.5	10
Arm(s), unspecified	88	8.4	5.1	19.0	7.8	35.0	5.5	19.3	14
Upper arm(s)	15	86.1	--	--	--	7.4	--	6.5	1
Elbow(s)	96	30.0	11.8	6.6	8.7	10.6	4.5	27.9	7
Forearm(s)	34	15.2	7.9	--	23.9	35.4	8.8	8.8	13
Wrist(s)	284	7.7	7.6	15.3	8.3	23.4	5.6	32.1	12
Hand(s), except finger(s)	270	32.1	11.2	21.2	11.0	7.1	0.4	16.9	3
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	469	30.2	4.8	21.9	12.4	1.6	21.3	7.8	4
Multiple upper extremities locations	36	52.7	8.4	14.7	7.2	--	--	17.0	1
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	15	94.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	1
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	10	21.7	--	39.7	11.4	--	--	27.2	4
Lower extremities	1,250	15.8	8.8	18.2	11.8	12.8	8.2	24.3	9
Leg(s)	845	13.7	7.1	17.1	14.9	11.2	4.8	31.2	9
Leg(s), unspecified	38	13.6	15.5	14.7	15.3	2.9	5.5	32.7	7
Thigh(s)	23	48.3	8.9	16.5	--	8.8	--	17.5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Knee(s)	692	12.4	6.6	17.1	16.4	8.9	5.2	33.4	9
Lower leg(s)	72	18.5	4.8	22.4	6.1	32.7	3.5	12.0	10
Multiple leg(s) locations	19	--	8.6	5.8	11.6	35.2	--	38.9	12
Ankle(s)	179	19.0	13.7	13.6	11.0	11.0	28.9	2.7	6
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	168	21.7	10.7	18.2	0.9	27.4	5.3	15.8	5
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	141	23.8	12.8	11.5	1.1	29.4	6.3	15.2	11
Multiple foot(feet) locations	9	31.3	--	15.0	--	--	--	53.8	75
Foot(feet), n.e.c.	16	--	--	84.1	--	15.9	--	--	4
Toe(s), toenail(s)	43	4.6	17.5	58.0	--	--	4.1	15.8	3
Multiple lower extremities locations	15	64.8	--	18.8	--	--	--	16.4	1
Multiple lower extremities locations, unspecified	13	77.5	--	22.5	--	--	--	--	1
Body Systems	58	5.7	68.4	16.3	3.5	6.0	--	--	2
Multiple Body Parts	390	12.6	11.4	23.1	9.2	5.2	9.0	29.5	7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Chemicals and chemical products	108	18.1	41.8	4.6	11.7	23.9	--	--	2
Acids	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Inorganic acids--other	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sulfuric acid	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Alkalies	10	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Carbonates--calcium, sodium	10	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Limestone, calcium carbonate	10	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	36	12.9	87.1	--	--	--	--	--	2
Mercury and compounds	31	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Chemical products--general	44	15.1	32.7	3.4	--	48.8	--	--	4
Beauty preparations, cosmetics, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20
Other beauty preparations, cosmetics	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	21	24.7	68.2	7.1	--	--	--	--	2
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	16	32.8	57.8	9.4	--	--	--	--	2
Containers	896	26.1	10.2	15.9	9.2	16.5	5.3	16.7	5
Containers--nonpressurized	772	25.8	11.1	16.8	9.6	17.2	4.0	15.6	5
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	14	--	--	49.8	--	--	50.2	--	25
Bags, sacks, totes	57	29.7	1.6	4.0	4.6	42.2	--	17.8	11
Barrels, kegs, drums	36	20.1	8.1	25.5	3.7	42.6	--	--	3
Boxes, crates, cartons	384	24.7	15.1	17.8	10.4	9.9	2.9	19.2	4
Buckets, baskets, pails	62	16.8	12.0	34.3	16.5	4.9	4.6	11.0	5
Cans	20	13.0	50.7	--	7.0	15.6	--	13.8	2
Pots, pans, trays	73	34.5	--	13.5	17.0	33.1	--	1.9	6
Tanks, bins, vats	16	--	20.8	23.2	--	--	40.9	15.2	29
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	109	39.2	2.7	7.7	5.5	20.8	3.1	21.1	6
Containers--pressurized	19	--	22.8	--	15.5	--	16.1	45.6	30
Hoses	15	--	29.0	--	19.7	--	--	51.3	63
Containers--variable restraint	40	3.7	--	21.6	2.8	21.2	33.9	16.8	21
Bundles, bales	20	7.6	--	15.2	5.7	43.0	--	28.6	14
Reels, rolls	20	--	--	27.8	--	--	66.9	5.4	21
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	12	65.2	16.5	--	--	18.3	--	--	1
Drinking cups, beverage glasses	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Skids, pallets	49	53.1	--	8.8	--	10.4	--	27.7	1
Furniture and fixtures	260	18.9	8.9	33.2	13.2	15.9	1.7	8.3	4
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	9	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	89	26.5	1.9	40.1	8.5	18.7	1.7	2.7	4
Bookcases	11	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	13
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	16	58.2	--	41.8	--	--	--	--	1
Counters, counter tops	12	--	--	18.2	62.0	7.6	12.2	--	6
Garment racks, other racks	24	--	--	95.5	--	4.5	--	--	5
Shelving	14	71.5	11.9	--	--	--	--	16.7	1
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves, n.e.c.	11	34.2	--	32.9	--	32.9	--	--	3
Floor, wall, window coverings	23	4.9	13.7	42.6	--	18.9	8.9	11.1	4
Floor coverings, nonstructural	16	7.3	13.1	63.2	--	--	--	16.4	4
Window coverings, blinds, shades, or draperies	8	--	14.7	--	--	58.0	27.3	--	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry									
Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Furniture	136	18.1	10.6	30.2	13.0	15.2	0.7	12.3	4
Furniture, unspecified	7	--	50.7	--	27.4	21.9	--	--	2
Beds, bedding, mattresses	58	4.0	--	46.9	6.3	14.8	1.6	26.5	4
Chairs	21	40.7	41.5	--	--	11.4	--	6.4	2
Tables, worktables	31	39.5	--	36.0	21.0	3.5	--	--	3
Machinery	331	21.3	23.7	22.2	15.7	3.3	2.7	11.2	3
Machinery, unspecified	11	75.8	--	24.2	--	--	--	--	1
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	39	--	5.2	12.9	2.6	2.6	23.4	53.4	49
Excavating machinery	15	--	--	--	--	--	48.2	51.8	171
Mining and drilling machinery	21	--	9.5	23.8	4.8	4.8	9.5	47.6	25
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	13	--	7.7	38.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	30.8	7
Drilling machines, drilling augers	8	--	12.5	--	--	--	12.5	75.0	175
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	97	23.4	35.4	11.1	28.0	--	--	2.1	2
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	11	--	--	67.8	13.9	--	--	18.4	3
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	10	--	--	78.7	--	--	--	21.3	3
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	75	30.4	45.8	4.3	19.5	--	--	--	2
Furnaces, heaters	27	52.9	--	--	47.1	--	--	--	1
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	43	16.0	79.3	--	4.7	--	--	--	2
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	11	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Vacuum cleaners	11	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Material handling machinery	47	35.7	2.2	16.2	29.0	10.2	--	6.6	5
Conveyors--powered	8	43.1	12.9	13.1	30.9	--	--	--	2
Jacks	34	39.4	--	19.4	17.7	14.3	--	9.3	5
Jacks--hydraulic	15	90.5	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	1
Jacks--mechanical	13	--	--	41.0	39.4	19.5	--	--	6
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	20	2.9	9.0	68.8	4.0	--	--	15.3	3
Sawing machinery--stationary	18	3.2	--	75.6	4.4	--	--	16.8	3
Arm saws, radial arm saws	13	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Special process machinery	40	55.9	8.0	8.6	15.0	6.3	--	6.2	1
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	28	78.4	--	3.3	18.3	--	--	--	1
Food slicers	28	78.4	--	3.3	18.3	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous machinery	71	--	50.8	38.6	4.8	3.5	--	2.4	2
Audio and video equipment	49	--	63.2	36.8	--	--	--	--	2
Televisions	49	--	63.2	36.8	--	--	--	--	2
Other machinery	22	--	22.9	42.7	15.4	11.2	--	7.8	4
Machinery, n.e.c.	16	--	32.0	30.8	21.5	15.6	--	--	3
Parts and materials	476	14.7	10.3	15.6	11.6	5.8	11.5	30.4	10
Building materials--solid elements	277	11.7	11.1	15.2	11.5	7.5	15.2	27.8	12
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	7	--	20.1	68.4	--	11.4	--	--	3
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	7	--	20.1	68.4	--	11.4	--	--	3
Pipes, ducts, tubing	50	--	33.2	--	32.0	--	--	34.8	7
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	12	--	--	--	93.0	--	--	7.0	7
Metal pipe, tubing	38	--	43.5	--	13.0	--	--	43.5	8
Structural metal materials	108	20.3	2.9	28.9	5.6	7.4	3.3	31.7	5
Beams	19	37.8	--	18.9	13.2	--	--	30.1	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry									
Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Sheet metal	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	180
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	60	19.6	5.1	38.8	6.0	4.2	2.5	23.7	4
Wood, lumber	97	7.3	3.5	4.3	7.8	12.4	39.8	24.9	26
Wood, lumber, unspecified	19	12.8	--	--	--	--	62.5	24.7	24
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	51	4.0	--	8.2	11.9	--	52.1	23.8	29
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	19	--	7.0	--	--	63.9	--	29.0	13
Other building materials--solid elements	10	19.7	28.1	18.7	20.5	--	--	13.0	5
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	46	5.4	16.2	24.4	5.3	10.3	20.4	18.0	9
Fasteners	30	--	17.2	37.8	--	8.4	28.1	8.5	4
Nails, brads, tacks	19	--	26.7	29.6	--	--	43.7	--	3
Ropes, ties	14	17.5	16.5	--	17.2	15.7	7.0	26.1	9
Chains, n.e.c.	9	28.6	--	--	28.2	14.1	--	29.1	9
Machine, tool, and electric parts	32	50.5	8.5	15.7	13.9	3.2	2.6	5.7	1
Machine and appliance parts	8	44.8	--	--	44.8	--	--	10.4	10
Tool parts, accessories	19	51.1	13.9	25.6	--	5.2	4.2	--	1
Tool parts, accessories, unspecified	11	88.2	--	11.8	--	--	--	--	1
Drill bits--unattached	8	--	33.0	44.7	--	12.3	10.1	--	4
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulating material	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	63
Asphalt, roofing tar	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	63
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	94	19.3	8.7	9.6	17.7	1.1	2.7	40.9	10
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	25	9.6	2.2	12.1	9.6	--	--	66.4	40
Tires, except bike	23	10.7	2.5	13.4	10.7	--	--	62.7	40
Engine parts and accessories	26	21.6	19.5	--	40.8	4.1	--	14.0	6
Transmission	8	--	65.2	--	--	--	--	34.8	2
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	8	72.4	--	--	27.6	--	--	--	1
Trailers	21	--	12.0	23.4	12.0	--	12.0	40.5	27
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	14	74.2	--	--	7.9	--	--	17.9	1
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,547	14.5	10.0	25.6	10.3	9.5	10.1	20.0	5
Animals and animal products	75	29.8	12.1	45.5	8.7	--	--	3.9	3
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	34	10.0	15.0	61.5	13.5	--	--	--	5
Mammals, except humans	42	45.8	9.7	32.6	4.8	--	--	7.1	2
Cats	21	45.2	--	54.8	--	--	--	--	3
Dogs	21	46.3	19.7	9.8	9.7	--	--	14.4	2
Food products--fresh or processed	15	67.7	--	--	--	16.1	--	16.1	1
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	10	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Infectious and parasitic agents	8	27.6	--	72.4	--	--	--	--	4
Metallic minerals	14	7.1	14.3	7.1	7.1	14.3	7.1	42.9	19
Metallic minerals, unspecified	14	7.1	14.3	7.1	7.1	14.3	7.1	42.9	19
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	11	--	--	43.9	9.3	--	9.3	37.6	10
Rocks, crushed stone	8	--	--	60.8	--	--	--	39.2	5
Person--injured or ill worker	764	17.8	9.6	19.1	11.0	10.4	10.2	22.0	7
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	764	17.8	9.6	19.1	11.0	10.4	10.2	22.0	7
Person--other than injured or ill worker	503	7.4	13.5	34.2	7.9	11.2	4.8	21.0	5
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	8	--	--	83.5	--	--	--	16.5	3
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	471	6.6	13.0	34.0	8.4	11.7	5.1	21.0	5
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	22	26.8	30.0	23.5	--	--	--	19.7	2
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	157	10.2	1.3	20.4	17.8	4.4	33.1	12.9	11
Trees, logs	150	7.3	1.3	21.4	18.7	4.6	34.7	12.0	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry									
Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Structures and surfaces	952	10.4	11.4	19.1	17.1	7.7	3.4	30.9	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	846	10.0	12.4	16.5	17.3	8.7	3.6	31.6	9
Floors	343	2.9	9.0	6.4	29.1	3.1	2.1	47.4	15
Floor, unspecified	32	--	--	--	9.5	4.9	3.2	82.5	40
Floor of building	305	2.9	10.1	7.2	31.0	3.0	2.0	43.8	9
Ground	216	7.4	9.9	26.6	11.4	13.1	5.3	26.3	7
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	48	1.9	29.5	25.9	11.1	11.1	12.6	7.9	3
Stairs, steps	117	27.1	24.1	20.4	--	14.1	2.6	11.7	2
Stairs, steps, unspecified	37	58.6	11.7	3.1	--	21.1	--	5.6	1
Stairs, steps--indoors	35	6.3	26.3	19.9	--	11.1	2.7	33.6	4
Stairs, steps--outdoors	45	17.4	32.4	34.8	--	10.7	4.6	--	5
Street, road	10	--	--	91.9	--	8.1	--	--	5
Parking lots	99	24.5	9.6	14.6	13.8	10.7	--	26.7	6
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9	12.3	15.2	--	27.9	--	27.9	16.7	7
Other structural elements	94	14.1	1.0	45.6	17.4	--	2.9	19.1	4
Doors	36	21.3	2.6	47.8	9.5	--	--	18.9	4
Gates	9	--	--	76.8	23.2	--	--	--	3
Roof	19	--	--	72.8	--	--	--	27.2	4
Windows	22	12.4	--	24.9	50.2	--	12.4	--	10
Structures	9	12.4	22.3	--	--	--	--	65.3	38
Tools, instruments, and equipment	567	31.0	7.2	18.5	5.4	8.2	15.7	13.9	4
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	9	--	--	--	--	--	55.6	44.4	28
Handtools--nonpowered	419	35.8	6.7	20.9	5.6	3.2	18.5	9.3	4
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	211	56.2	5.3	25.4	10.7	--	--	2.5	1
Knives	201	55.4	5.6	25.9	10.5	--	--	2.6	1
Digging handtools--nonpowered	38	52.6	15.3	13.1	--	--	--	18.9	1
Shovels	31	65.3	--	16.2	--	--	--	18.5	1
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	25	10.6	26.8	8.2	--	--	--	54.4	133
Sledges	25	10.6	26.8	8.2	--	--	--	54.4	133
Surfacing handtools--nonpowered	13	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Planes	12	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Turning handtools--nonpowered	99	--	--	22.0	--	--	70.2	7.8	21
Wrenches	99	--	--	22.0	--	--	70.2	7.8	21
Other handtools--nonpowered	26	27.6	9.7	15.5	3.8	--	30.2	13.2	5
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	13	39.6	--	--	--	--	60.4	--	27
Crowbars	12	17.0	21.0	33.5	8.3	--	--	20.2	5
Handtools--powered	58	8.9	19.4	15.4	8.9	37.6	8.1	1.6	7
Cutting handtools--powered	35	4.3	21.2	1.6	7.5	57.7	7.7	--	12
Chainsaws--powered	27	5.4	9.8	2.0	9.5	73.3	--	--	12
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	10	--	--	84.5	15.5	--	--	--	5
Jackhammers--powered	10	--	--	84.5	15.5	--	--	--	5
Ladders	63	33.1	--	6.6	3.2	6.8	--	50.4	34
Ladders, unspecified	25	60.8	--	--	4.1	17.5	--	17.7	1
Ladders--movable	38	15.9	--	11.0	2.7	--	--	70.4	36
Movable ladders, unspecified	38	15.9	--	11.0	2.7	--	--	70.4	36
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	9	--	--	--	--	75.9	24.1	--	15
Vehicles	270	10.1	12.0	23.7	11.5	13.7	3.2	25.8	9
Highway vehicle, motorized	161	11.5	8.2	23.7	8.2	12.4	4.7	31.3	9
Highway vehicle, unspecified	23	4.8	36.9	20.9	--	18.8	--	18.6	5
Automobile	22	15.5	--	9.5	26.7	19.6	--	28.7	9
Truck	91	6.6	5.0	27.2	3.1	9.5	6.4	42.0	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Truck, unspecified	10	10.6	--	--	21.8	10.6	36.0	21.1	29
Delivery truck	39	--	--	45.2	--	2.1	--	52.7	36
Dump truck	11	--	23.1	50.6	--	--	--	26.3	5
Pickup truck	15	33.3	--	--	5.2	45.3	16.2	--	16
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	16	--	12.6	9.4	--	--	--	78.0	60
Van--passenger or light delivery	14	49.6	--	14.9	--	11.6	12.2	11.6	4
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	36	--	8.5	52.7	7.8	11.3	--	19.7	4
Forklift	30	--	10.0	62.4	2.6	6.8	--	18.2	3
Forklift, unspecified	25	--	12.3	53.9	3.2	8.3	--	22.3	4
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	65	13.4	23.6	10.6	21.8	13.9	--	16.7	10
Cart, dolly, handtruck	60	8.6	25.6	11.5	23.6	12.6	--	18.1	10
Other sources	175	40.7	25.5	8.4	6.7	7.6	0.6	10.6	2
Apparel and textiles	24	--	--	34.8	5.8	29.5	--	29.9	17
Laundry	18	--	--	29.9	7.5	37.9	--	24.7	17
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	14	33.3	--	3.9	--	6.5	--	56.3	32
Fire, flame, smoke	14	33.3	--	3.9	--	6.5	--	56.3	32
Fire, flame	13	37.2	--	--	--	--	--	62.8	37
Paper, books, magazines	23	12.9	58.6	4.8	6.1	17.7	--	--	2
Books, notebooks, magazines, catalogues	11	27.4	45.3	--	--	27.4	--	--	2
Paper, books, magazines, n.e.c.	12	--	70.4	9.0	11.5	9.0	--	--	2
Scrap, waste, debris	107	59.2	29.2	3.3	8.4	--	--	--	1
Chips, particles, splinters	107	59.2	29.2	3.3	8.4	--	--	--	1
Metal chips, particles	60	58.1	32.6	5.9	3.3	--	--	--	1
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	31	47.0	38.9	--	14.0	--	--	--	2
Nonclassifiable	31	12.9	3.2	9.7	6.5	19.4	6.5	41.9	18

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,613	18.6	11.9	20.4	11.3	10.3	7.2	20.3	5
Contact with objects and equipment	1,620	24.1	12.1	19.9	15.1	6.5	10.9	11.4	5
Struck against object	444	12.1	11.8	18.4	27.4	7.6	13.9	8.8	9
Stepped on object	146	4.3	11.3	16.7	12.6	6.4	37.6	11.2	12
Struck against stationary object	207	22.0	14.2	25.7	15.4	10.8	3.3	8.6	3
Struck against moving object	19	5.4	24.4	21.6	10.8	10.8	--	27.0	5
Struck against object, n.e.c.	73	1.5	2.8	--	95.7	--	--	--	9
Struck by object	879	28.1	9.5	22.7	10.5	6.5	10.1	12.6	4
Struck by object, unspecified	11	26.6	9.2	18.4	--	9.2	27.5	9.2	4
Struck by falling object	228	11.6	12.8	34.0	13.7	6.0	1.1	20.7	5
Struck by flying object	55	14.2	40.0	18.5	5.6	8.1	8.2	5.4	2
Struck by flying object, unspecified	12	52.9	17.1	--	--	16.9	13.0	--	1
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	9	--	--	35.7	35.7	28.6	--	--	6
Struck by discharged object or substance	14	11.8	24.5	20.5	--	--	21.6	21.6	3
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	21	--	79.7	20.3	--	--	--	--	2
Struck by swinging or slipping object	541	37.7	5.5	19.5	9.3	5.3	14.0	8.8	4
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	37	12.6	--	43.4	--	18.4	--	25.6	4
Struck by slipping handheld object	488	38.3	6.1	17.9	9.9	4.5	15.5	7.8	4
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	14	85.9	--	--	14.1	--	--	--	1
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	23	--	6.7	--	30.8	30.4	16.1	16.1	15
Struck by object, n.e.c.	21	29.5	--	22.1	--	11.6	--	36.8	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	158	15.6	11.1	22.7	10.0	5.9	16.7	18.0	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	12	--	45.9	45.9	8.3	--	--	--	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	38	8.4	11.8	16.0	27.7	--	7.1	29.0	7
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	61	21.0	5.8	12.9	--	12.0	38.9	9.5	14
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	47	18.3	8.5	35.0	9.0	4.4	--	24.8	3
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	109	56.0	38.2	--	5.8	--	--	--	1
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	109	56.0	38.2	--	5.8	--	--	--	1
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	24	4.5	--	17.9	29.6	18.1	--	29.9	10
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	20	5.4	--	21.6	22.7	21.9	--	28.4	12
Falls	809	12.0	11.0	19.2	9.2	8.3	3.7	36.6	9
Fall to lower level	303	16.7	15.3	25.5	4.3	11.3	2.3	24.5	4
Fall down stairs or steps	107	29.6	26.2	26.2	--	5.5	0.9	11.7	2
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	9	--	--	--	48.4	--	--	51.6	40
Fall from ladder	84	22.6	1.1	18.1	5.1	12.4	--	40.6	13
Fall from scaffold, staging	35	--	23.7	57.0	--	--	9.7	9.7	3
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	42	--	20.1	10.2	5.8	36.9	6.1	20.9	14
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	17	--	3.3	34.9	10.8	6.2	--	44.8	12
Jump to lower level	40	--	--	61.0	--	13.1	--	25.9	4
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	10	--	--	71.0	--	--	--	29.0	4
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	12	--	--	47.8	--	43.4	--	8.8	15
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	17	--	--	62.2	--	--	--	37.8	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Fall on same level	465	10.0	9.2	11.6	13.2	5.9	5.0	45.1	22
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	456	10.2	9.1	11.4	13.2	5.6	4.9	45.5	24
Bodily reaction and exertion	2,721	17.2	10.3	20.8	10.5	13.3	6.7	21.2	6
Bodily reaction and exertion, unspecified	8	--	--	--	--	13.3	--	86.7	60
Bodily reaction	491	22.5	12.3	22.0	8.3	9.0	12.9	13.1	3
Bodily reaction, unspecified	12	--	--	7.9	55.2	--	--	36.8	7
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	184	31.3	1.8	27.5	9.5	10.0	7.3	12.7	3
Sudden reaction when surprised, frightened, startled	13	13.5	8.7	48.9	28.9	--	--	--	3
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	178	12.8	25.1	20.7	4.0	8.1	14.9	14.3	4
Walking--without other incident	84	27.3	13.6	12.7	3.9	13.5	15.6	13.3	4
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	16	9.7	--	16.0	16.1	--	58.2	--	24
Overexertion	1,939	17.2	10.6	21.3	10.4	14.1	5.4	21.0	6
Overexertion, unspecified	40	69.2	--	2.0	11.2	5.0	--	12.5	1
Overexertion in lifting	618	20.2	10.4	18.7	10.7	15.4	5.0	19.5	6
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	127	21.2	28.8	10.6	8.3	6.0	0.8	24.3	2
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	1,129	13.4	9.2	24.8	10.5	14.6	6.4	21.2	7
Overexertion, n.e.c.	26	10.3	--	15.8	11.7	15.6	3.9	42.6	18
Repetitive motion	280	9.0	5.7	16.0	15.4	13.6	5.2	35.1	15
Repetitive motion, unspecified	134	1.0	7.8	23.9	11.4	2.5	5.1	48.2	24
Typing or keyentry	28	3.8	13.2	9.9	15.3	24.9	--	32.9	14
Repetitive use of tools	55	--	3.1	2.6	2.5	50.9	14.1	26.7	16
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	38	61.1	--	5.3	21.0	--	--	12.6	1
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	26	--	--	25.0	55.0	--	--	20.0	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	217	22.4	38.2	6.5	7.7	12.9	--	12.3	2
Contact with temperature extremes	89	24.3	37.0	3.0	--	6.7	--	29.1	2
Contact with hot objects or substances	89	24.3	37.0	3.0	--	6.7	--	29.1	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	125	20.2	40.3	9.1	11.8	17.8	--	0.8	2
Inhalation of substance	23	20.4	--	50.7	14.0	10.4	--	4.5	4
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	17	27.6	--	33.5	18.8	14.1	--	6.0	4
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	90	16.7	50.5	--	10.6	22.2	--	--	2
Injections, stings, venomous bites	10	25.6	53.1	--	21.3	--	--	--	2
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	10	25.6	53.1	--	21.3	--	--	--	2
Transportation accidents	103	6.0	4.0	28.9	5.7	9.5	11.9	34.0	15
Highway accident	70	2.3	5.9	38.0	--	11.1	3.9	38.8	15
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	32	--	5.0	36.5	--	21.4	3.1	34.0	15
Moving in same direction	18	--	9.3	18.4	--	34.0	--	38.4	15
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	11	--	--	42.1	--	--	15.9	42.1	28
Noncollision accident	27	6.0	9.4	38.3	--	3.1	--	43.2	5
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	19	--	13.5	19.9	--	4.4	--	62.2	60
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	16	24.4	--	--	--	--	43.6	31.9	21
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	8	47.7	--	--	--	--	--	52.3	80
Noncollision accident	8	--	--	--	--	--	89.4	10.6	21
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	13	--	--	22.8	43.9	15.1	18.3	--	9
Assaults and violent acts	124	25.2	13.4	45.9	4.5	1.7	--	9.4	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	60	18.7	20.9	40.8	1.7	3.5	--	14.4	3
Hitting, kicking, beating	30	22.9	17.8	40.6	--	6.9	--	11.9	3
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	19	21.9	33.9	35.9	--	--	--	8.4	2
Assaults by animals	64	31.3	6.3	50.6	7.1	--	--	4.6	3
Nonvenomous bites	42	45.2	9.6	27.4	10.7	--	--	7.0	2
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	22	4.3	--	95.7	--	--	--	--	5
Nonclassifiable	17	11.8	--	11.8	11.8	5.9	17.6	41.2	28

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix D

Glossary of Terms



Annual summary - Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No.300, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

Annual survey - Each year Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

Cooperative program - A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

Employee - One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

Employer - Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

Establishment - A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from or from which they are paid.

Exposure - The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

Federal Register - The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions or deletions.

First aid - Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

First report of injury - A worker's compensation form which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record, OSHA No. 301.

Hours worked - The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence rate - The number of injuries, illnesses or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate interindustry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

Log and summary - (OSHA No.300) The OSHA record keeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

Lost workday cases - Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays-away from work - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness, or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Lost workdays-restricted work activity - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Low-hazard industries - Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must

have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical treatment - Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational Illness - Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact.

Occupational skin diseases or disorders - Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

Dust diseases of the lungs - Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconioses.

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents - Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

Poisoning - Systemic effects of toxic materials. Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

Disorders due to physical agents - Other than toxic materials. Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects

of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

Disorders associated with repeated trauma - Examples are: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

All other occupational illnesses - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational Injury - Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

Recordable cases - All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Regularly exempt employers - Employers regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping include but are not limited to employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries; i.e., SICs 52-89 (except building materials and garden supplies, SIC 52; general merchandise and food stores, SICs 53 and 54; hotels and other lodging places, SIC 70; repair services, SICs 75 and 76; amusement and recreation services, SIC 79; and health services, SIC 80); and all employers with no more than 10 full- or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

Restriction of work or motion - Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in two-digit, three-digit or four-digit industries according to the degree of information available.

Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301) - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

Usable Units - Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

Volunteers - Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

Work environment - Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

Appendix E

Scope and Methodology of Survey



Scope

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers' understanding of which cases were work related, under current recordkeeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing, SIC 01-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; sulfur mining, part of SIC 14; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; finance, insurance and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-87 and 89. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal, state and local government agencies.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states.

The 1997 survey sample in Montana was composed of approximately 3,200 sample units. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in a response rate of 97 percent. From the selected establishments, approximately 1,840 injuries and illnesses with days away from work were used in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information.

Sample

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the Standard Industrial Classification code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved hence permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The national sample is designed to produce data at the 2-digit SIC industry level in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the 3-digit level in oil and gas extraction; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services; and the 4-digit level in manufacturing.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 20, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 20, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days-away-from-work cases.

Estimating procedures

Sample unit weighting. By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Industry Benchmarking. Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

Weighting cases involving days away from work. Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

Federal-state cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form which is then used for national and state estimates.

Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The data are tabulated according to this SIC scheme. In the trucking and warehousing and transportation by air industries, SIC coding changes that were introduced with the 1996 BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program were incorporated into the estimates for this survey. Because of these changes, estimates for 1996 and later for the following industries are not comparable to the estimates for prior years: trucking and warehousing (SIC 42); transportation by air (SIC 45); and transportation services (SIC 47). In addition, the 1996 and later estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Reliability of estimates

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

Nonsampling error

Although not measured, nonsampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

Recent survey modifications

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

Publication guidelines

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of SIC codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or

more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.

- Annual average employment for the industry in 1997 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
 - The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60 percent at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

How to compute incidence rates for your establishment



For Employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (SIC 3469) can see his company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating his total case rate and comparing it to the figures in this document. Similarly, a general contractor of residential buildings (SIC 152) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the national data book, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$(N/EH) * 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, Montana Department of Labor and Industry at (800) 541-3904.